

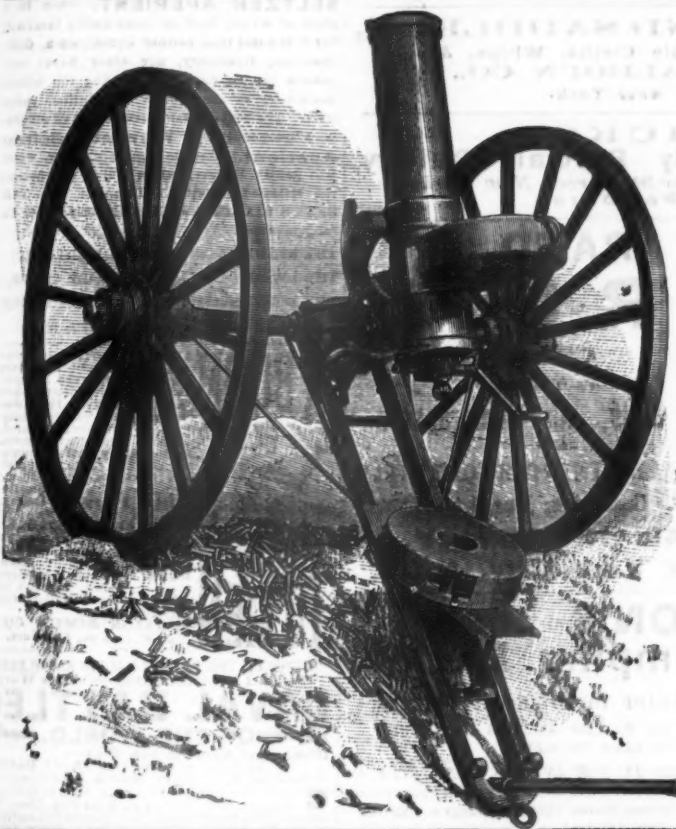
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXI.—NUMBER 7.
WHOLE NUMBER 1047.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

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The Ordnance Board, U. S. Army, in their report of the trials of the Gatling gun, thus improved, say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the force of gravity. It is all that is claimed for it." General S. V. Béné, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, in his endorsement on this report, says: "It is believed that the modified Gatling gun, with the new feed, has about reached the utmost limit of improvement." He also recommends liberal appropriations for the purchase of Gatling guns.

In a trial before a Board of Naval Officers, at the Navy-yard in Washington, D. C., 816 cartridges were fired in 41 4-10 seconds, and 102 in 2 6-10 seconds. Their report says: "The Board were unable to produce any imperfect action in either mechanism or feed."

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PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING COMPOUND ARMOR PLATES FOR THE TURKISH ARMOR OF THE UNITED STATES MONITOR MIANTOMOH.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1893.
SEALED PROPOSALS are hereby invited until noon of TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1893, for the supply, under contract with the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, of the under mentioned compound armor plates:

Two of 13½ inches thickness, and weighing about 21½ tons each; eight of 13½ inches thickness, weighing about 17½ tons each, and one of 11½ inches thickness, weighing about 8½ tons, with other smaller plates 9 inches in thickness. All are to be shaped, fashioned, and fitted in accordance with plans and specifications to be sent on application to the department, and must be delivered at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, New York, free of expense to the Government, within the space of six months after the contract is signed.

All firms or individuals offering proposals are to present satisfactory evidence to the department of their ability to perform the work in accordance with the plans and specifications, and in a satisfactory manner.

The successful bidder or his lawful agent or attorney will be required within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into a formal contract for the supply of the said armor plates, subject to the specified conditions of time and of tests, and to give a bond therefor, with sufficient sureties in the penal sum of \$10,000, to be forfeited to the Government in event of non-delivery of the plates under the aforesaid conditions, or of failure of the plates to exhibit the qualities and ensure the tests mentioned in the specifications.

THEODORE D. WILSON,
Chief Constructor U. S. N., Chief of Bureau.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COMPOUND ARMOR PLATES FOR THE TURKISH ARMOR OF THE U. S. MONITOR MIANTOMOH.

The supply to consist of the following plates:

Two port plates, 13½ inches thick, of the size and shape shown on the plans. The ports to be roughly fashioned, so as to leave a margin of at least half an inch on the finished size at every point.

Eight plates 11½ inches thick, of size and shape shown on the plans; one plate 11½ inches thick, of size and shape shown on the plans; two pilot house covers 9 inches thick, of size and shape shown on the plans.

The covers to pilot-houses to be in one or two parts, shaped to a cone, as shown on the plans; the plane of rabbit or junction to be vertical, and at right angles to the line of fire of the gun.

The whole supply to be fashioned and fitted at the edges in accordance with the plans. All edges to be united by a rabbit, dividing the thickness of the lightest plate into three equal parts, with a depth of half an inch. The armor to be erected at the works of the contractor, and carefully tested as to thickness and form before being delivered.

The proportion of steel and wrought iron, and the quality, to be left to the contractor.

The whole lot of plates must exhibit practical uniformity in chemical and physical characteristics.

To ascertain these points, the contractor will take from each plate (in the presence of an agent of the department) such number of test specimens from such positions in the plates as may be directed. These will be tested by the department.

The percentage of carbon in any of the steel parts must not differ more than one-tenth of one per cent. from the mean, nor must the amount of phosphorus differ more than 25-1,000 of one per cent. from the mean. The specimens that show percentage of carbon above the mean must not show any phosphorus above the mean.

The silicon shall in no case exceed four-tenths of one per cent.

The physical characteristics of steel from the same relative positions in the plates must not vary more than ten per cent. from the mean, and those of the iron not more than five per cent. These tests will be made at the expense of the department and by an agent thereof.

Before the plates are finally matched, one out of the lot will be selected by the department for a firing test, and a portion not less than six by eight feet in size will be cut off and delivered by the contractor, at his own expense, at such place as may be directed by the department.

This plate (sent to the proper radius) will be furnished backed, joined, and bolted, as shown on the plans for the actual turret, and reassembling in all respects a section thereof.

Thus prepared and firmly braced, or supported, from the rear, near its edges, it must be subjected to the following tests:

PRIMARY TEST.
The plate must receive at its centre a blow from a 16-inch diameter shot of such quality and design as the department may select. The weight of shot to be 100 pounds, and the striking velocity 1,800 feet per second. The blow to be delivered normal to a tangent to the surface of the plate at the point of impact, or, at the discretion of the department, any or all of these secondary tests may be fired so as to strike the same points at any angle with the normal, the corresponding total energy of impact to be increased in the ratio of the secant of the angle of fire with the normal.

Under these secondary tests the target is to be at no time completely penetrated.

An area of steel face greater than five square feet shall not be stripped or shaken off by the end of the experiments, neither shall any part of the plate fall from the backing.

The test-plate only need be delivered before the acceptance of the lot.

It will be seen that if the department should require the contractor to cut one of the large plates (for the firing test) then one of the turret will contain two plates, each weighing about 8½ tons.

The department is to have the right to keep one or more inspectors at the works, who shall be furnished every facility for examining the raw material and witnessing all parts of the process.

The chemical and physical tests may be made at the works, or elsewhere, at the discretion of the department. THEODORE D. WILSON,
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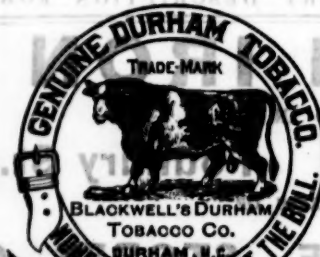
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(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

TACTICS.

This subject should now be in order; it has suffered great neglect for some nine years past. I would suggest some ideas for the consideration of the profession.

Our tactics received about their first moulding from our good friend and general officer, the Prussian Baron Steuben; and they have since been derived, in the main, from Prussia through England and France; the original excessive formalism, combined with despotic discipline—both inherited by Frederic the Great—was so illustrated by his genius and successes, that the form, perhaps mistaken for their spirit, was adopted by neighboring nations. But with great improvements in Europe, especially of late, we have not kept pace.

An imperfect, but great advance in cavalry tactics, was attempted just as our civil war began; had Executive approval been given a year earlier—when the work was completed—it might have gained fair trial, and favor enough to have carried it on to uninterrupted success. In the systems now prescribed some of its ideas have been incorporated, but clumsily; and, as if in return, the cavalry has received some of the worst infantry features; the results are similar but somewhat confused jumbles of good and bad, old and new; of intricacy foreboding miscarriage in presence of a civilized enemy.

It is a mere truism to say that improved firearms—machine guns—have greatly modified the old conditions of war: [do they not threaten to make it too destructive for human resort?]

The slow precision and complicated evolutions of infantry must vanish as before a flame of fire; their formation in two ranks will probably follow their discarded squares, which, with loss of fire took too much of the defenceless nature of a crowd. [Next to the opportunity offered by the flank of a line, it is masses or heavy columns which give the best possibilities to cavalry.]

Field artillery, whose best range is now less than that of arms of precision, has suffered perhaps more than cavalry by the great changes.

Gunpowder, thought to be a death blow to cavalry, relieved it of its armor, and gave it increase of activity, and momentum too. It may be said that in some of its very important, indeed essential, services, cavalry alone remains but little affected by the extraordinary inventions in firearms. The reader shall judge; I specify the following duties, viz:

1. Scouts and reconnoissances for discovery in campaign of the movements and strength of the enemy's army or columns.
2. Opening communications—interrupting those of the enemy.
3. Destruction of, and cutting off the enemy's resources, and lines of supply.
4. Surprises of distant entrenched positions, depots, etc.
5. Prompt occupancy of strategic positions and points; as heights, bridges, fords; important to operations decided upon; or to thwart the enemy.
6. The guard of the army, day and night, at rest or moving, from surprises, clearing the way of marching columns.

These detached services are dependent chiefly upon rapidity of motion. In the late war our cavalry very successfully performed the infantry service of defending and attacking intrenchments dismounted; and the last even sometimes mounted.

In battles of importance, after hours of carnage, when ammunition may fail, when a great mistake may be committed, when confusion may occur, [when, perhaps, both sides may "feel whipped"],—in short when the balance of victory is nicely poised, then the sabre should be cast into the scale! Almost any of these conditions neutralize the ascendancy of machine arms and restore the cavalry its great powers; there should always be a reserve of cavalry to strike then!—only a portion of the enemy's army in such a state being routed, the rest will seldom stand fast—unless held by a hero; as at Chickamauga.

If the enemy be routed, then woe to the conquered! the cavalry becomes of supreme importance. Drawn battles decide nothing, and victory is claimed by both sides; but the energetic, thorough pursuit of a routed,

sometimes of a merely retreating army, shall give the great results—the peacemaking fruits of victory.

What a different story would have been told of Lee's retreat from Petersburg, but for our cavalry. He would have made a junction with Johnston, and probably would have established a new base. But our cavalry, directed by a general of genius and full of energy, seconded by skilful and brave commanders, soon brought the enemy to bay, and closed the war, too, with some brilliant charges.

But, on the other hand, a retreat covered by superior cavalry can be made with small loss.

But to return to tactics. Tactics for infantry should be simplified—reduced in volume, with fewer and less formal deployments, with no injurious puzzles, dependent upon "right or left in front." Nothing can be more important than precision of fire, but that, of late, has received great attention. In connection with it, exercises in open order should be developed as the great feature of future battles. Their first lines will consist of skirmishers, with equal strength in reserve and as supports; these, together, will be about half as numerous as the second line, in single rank.

After all, infantry must give substantial form and coherence to armies; it is often thrown on the simple and dogged defensive—never the case with cavalry.

So cavalry tactics must be in nearly all respects different; its movements both in detail and in the large are the movements of horses; its duties are disconnected and essentially different; its powers bear no resemblance, little comparison to those of other arms; and it has peculiar weaknesses. The character and worth of cavalry are dependent upon mobility in all its widest sense. Its deployments, few and simple, should be without halt, unless ordered—the first formations ready to strike; and if such its need, the later ones in that admirable formation of echelons. The officers, who are always in front, should be its guides; making an end to the martinet system of markers and guides, "general" and "particular," right and left, and their mathematical lines. No confused noise of unnecessary, repeated commands—some of which the very horses anticipate—drowning often those of real importance.

What room or reason is there for precision of movements and of lines in cavalry? If there were time, the nature of horses renders them as impossible as useless.

With short enlistments, and much more with instruction at the beginning of a war, time fails for much nicety and formality in riding; security of seat, "rough riding," will much better pay.

P. S. G. C.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Sept. 6 says:

It will doubtless be unpleasant news to the social element of St. Louis to know that there is a movement on foot looking to the removal of Jefferson Barracks Cavalry Post to some other Western city. The main reason for the change, it is claimed, is on account of the unhealthfulness of the present location. Officers in charge there say it was never regarded as a healthful place, and the present is not the first time a change has been contemplated on that account. This season has been unusually sickly down there, the prevailing disease being typhoid malaria, of which complaint 7 per cent. of the cases have proved fatal. It is admitted that the crowded condition of the post during the summer has tended largely to increase the infection, but it has nevertheless extended widely beyond proportion, as to numbers. For several years the prevalence of typhoid affections at the post have been attributed to bad sanitary plumbing and a system of drainage entirely inadequate for the present garrison. The sewage pipes now in use there were laid when the quarters were erected, long before the civil war. Since then they have become foul and choked up. Another tributary cause for the ill-health, the officials in charge say, is the forced use of Mississippi River water impregnated with the sewage of this city. Although nearly twenty miles below St. Louis, it would be somewhat of a difficult matter to convince the Post Surgeon that the river water purifies itself, as other streams are said to do, within a much shorter distance. Notwithstanding the elevated position of the post, on a very high bluff overlooking the river, it is argued that the malarial vapors arising from the American Bottom, on the opposite shore, have a very decidedly bad influence. These opinions are so strongly entertained that an earnest effort has been made to have the War Department determine upon another site for the erection of the proposed new quarters. A reply to statements of this character was received at the barracks yesterday, saying nothing had so far been done in the matter on account of the absence of the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman.

Fort Omaha and Fort Riley are suggested, we believe, as future stations for the barracks. The change to Fort Omaha would be a very desirable one, but the officers concerned would be very much discontented at a change to Fort Riley. The contrast between the superintendency of the Mounted Recruiting Service with Headquarters at a remote post and the superintendency of the General Recruiting Service with Headquarters at New York City is one they would not enjoy.

The claims of the following officers for longevity pay were settled during the past week by the Second Comptroller: J. Morehead Gore, 1st Lieutenant, 22d Infantry; Nathaniel Wolfe, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Artillery; Joseph K. Hyer, captain, U. S. A., retired, and; Abram A. Harbach, captain, 20th Infantry.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Mrs. Gen. S. Casey, and daughter, are at Cooper's Cottage, Bellevue Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island.

CAPTAIN J. Milton Thompson, 24th Infantry, of Fort Sill, Indian Territory, has been ordered by General Pope to Fort Leavenworth, as Executive officer in the Department contests in firing. Captain Thompson, the last of August, had 50 marksmen, (every man who had been present firing) in his company, with a figure of merit of 96.34. Few, if any, companies can show the above. Captain Thompson has himself an average of 87 at all ranges.

GENERAL W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., was in attendance at Creedmoor this week, and took an active part in the successful carrying out of the annual rifle competitions of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

PAYMASTER George E. Glenn, U. S. A., visited St. Augustine, Fla., this week, and disbursed a goodly amount of public funds.

MAJOR David Perry, 6th Cavalry, temporarily on Major-General Hancock's staff, was on court-martial duty this week at Governor's Island.

CAPTAIN Ezra P. Ewers, 5th Infantry, for several months past stopping with his family at Santa Cruz, Cal., expects to leave them about September 22nd, for Vancouver Barracks, and thence after a short stay, for Fort Kough by the North-Pacific.

LIEUTENANT H. S. Taber, U. S. A., Engineer officer on General Terry's staff, visited Fort Sisseton, Dakota, this week on special business.

HENRY Chadwick, a Pittsburg policeman, who served two enlistments in the Regular Army, has fallen heir to a large fortune coming from a distant relative, Sir Andrew Chadwick, who died in London some time ago.

GENERAL Gabriel R. Paul, U. S. A., retired, visited New York early in the week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

CAPTAIN E. C. Glibbreath, 11th Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Fort Buford, Dakota, this week, from a tour of detached service.

CAPTAIN C. W. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., is expected at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, from Texas, early in October for a tour of duty as assistant to Chief Quartermaster McGonnigle.

COMMANDER F. A. Cook, U. S. N., registered at the Russell House, Detroit, early in the week.

LIEUT. A. C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN G. A. Goodale, 23d U. S. Infantry, has left his children at school at Greenfield, Mass., and will shortly rejoin his company at Fort Bayard, N. M. He visited New York a few days ago.

ASST. Surgeon E. W. Shufeldt, U. S. A., left New Orleans this week for the North to spend a few months with friends and seek restored health.

LIEUT. J. B. Batchelor, 24th Infantry, is expected, this or next week, at the Bingham School, Orange County, N. C., to commence his duties there as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

THE social attractions of Fort Snelling are increased this week by the arrival of the competitors at the approaching rifle competitions, amongst whom are Adjutant J. W. Wilkinson, 7th Cavalry; Lieutenants E. F. Glenn, H. D. Reed, James T. Kerr, H. T. Allen and W. H. Sage.

COLONEL N. B. Sweitzer, 8th Cavalry, has returned to San Antonio from an inspection trip to Fort Concho, Texas.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL Cutter, U. S. N., and Mrs. Ontor, lately from Europe, are visiting in New York.

LIEUT. R. O. Van Vliet, 10th Infantry, now at Creedmoor is a frequent visitor to his father's summer residence on the Shrewsbury, N. J.

DOCTOR J. M. Banister, U. S. A., lately from the West, joined at Fort Adams, R. I., Sept. 11.

REAR-ADMIRAL Geo. F. Emmons, U. S. N., visited New York this week, stopping at the St. James Hotel.

CAPTAIN James M. Bell, 7th Cavalry, and Mrs. Bell were to arrive at Fort Buford, Dakota, this week, from St. Paul.

GENERAL Terry has selected Captain Gaines Lawson, 25th Infantry, to take charge of the rifle competitors' camp at Fort Snelling this month, with Lieut. E. F. Glenn, of that regiment, as his quartermaster and commissary.

CAPTAIN W. L. Fouik, 6th Cavalry, who has been at Pittsburgh, Pa., for some time on sick leave from Arizona, will visit New York next week to go before a Retiring Board to convene at Governor's Island, with Major-General Hancock as president.

GENERAL Beekman DuBarry, U. S. A., is in temporary charge of the Subsistence Bureau, General Macfely being temporarily absent.

LIEUT. Peter Leary, 4th Artillery, rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., early in the week from a short leave of absence.

CAPTAIN J. H. Patterson, 20th Infantry, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., this week, from a fortnight's absence.

THE stay of Major W. C. Manning, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth has been prolonged by order of General Pope, who has assigned him to special service in connection with the approaching rifle competitions there.

SECRETARY of War Lincoln was at his desk at the War Department this week busily engaged in clearing off the accumulation of official business during his trip to the West.

GENERAL CHAS. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., left New York this week on an official trip to Northern Michigan.

SIR HENRY MAXSE, Governor of Newfoundland, died at St. Johns, Sept. 8, having been in ill health for some time past. He served with distinction through the Crimean war, on the staff of Lord Cardigan and Earl Lucan, and was one of the immortal "Six Hundred."

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDNER, U. S. A., returned to New York this week from a visit to friends in Maryland.

PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB, U. S. A., has returned to Washington and resumed charge of the Nautical Almanac Office.

LIEUT. A. C. Taylor, 2d Artillery, on his way to Creedmoor, where he now is, called at General Hunt's headquarters at Newport Barracks, Ky., and received the gold medal recently won by him at the Department rifle competitions at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

LIEUT. J. A. BUCHANAN, 14th Infantry, of Fort Sidney, arrived at Fort Omaha, Neb., early in the week to assist Capt. Coolidge in the rifle competitions of the Department of the Platte.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON OLIVER DIEHL, U. S. M., late on duty at the Naval Academy was to sail from New York Saturday of this week for Europe to join the *Quinnebaug* on the European Station.

DETROIT regrets to lose Commander JAMES C. WATSON, U. S. N., who after a three years' station in that city on lighthouse duty goes to Washington.

LIEUT.-COMDR. W. M. FOLGER, U. S. N., of the Naval Academy, was expected at Sandy Hook, N. J., this week from Annapolis for temporary service there in connection with experimental matters there.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR W. H. VARNEY, U. S. N., has returned to the Norfolk Navy-yard from a trip to Washington.

ADJUT. JOHN PITCHER, 1st Cavalry, was expected back at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, this week from leave.

SURG. J. H. JANEWAY, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, visited friends in Boston this week on his way to Fort Warren on special service.

LIEUT. B. H. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Jackson Barracks, La., comes North early in October to remain for seven or eight weeks.

GEN. B. C. CARD, U. S. A., has gone to Cobourg, Canada, to bring his family to Washington, stopping on his way back at New York and vicinity.

LIEUT. H. P. RITZLUS, 25th U. S. Infantry, joined at Fort Snelling, Minn., this week from a protracted tour of service in charge of improvements on the military road from Yankton to Fort Randall.

COMMODORE J. C. P. DE KRAFFT, U. S. N., visited New York early in the week, registering at the Astor House.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY CHANDLER attended the New England Fair at Manchester, N. H., September 6.

AT SANTA CRUZ, CAL., August 28, the Rev. C. O. Tillotson, rector of the parish, was married to Miss Laramie Vaux, daughter of the late Chaplain William Vaux, U. S. A. The ceremony was performed in Holy Church by the Bishop of California assisted by the Rev. G. W. Foote. The bridal party consisted of the Vaux family, including the sons-in-law, Capt. E. P. Ewers, 5th U. S. Infantry, and H. B. Peyton. The wedding was one of the most distinguished ever held in Santa Cruz, and the bride was the recipient of numerous and costly presents.

CAPT. G. S. L. WARD, U. S. A., A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. Hancock, registered in Albany this week on an official visit to the Penitentiary to inquire into the condition of military prisoners confined there.

LIEUT. ALFRED HASBRONCK, 14th U. S. Inf., a recent graduate, visiting at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will start in a few days to join his company at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.

THE CHICAGO *Inter-Ocean* says:

Secretary Lincoln, with all his brusqueness and apparent antipathy for the average reporter, is, in reality, a great admirer of the quill-drivers, and half the time doesn't mean what he says to them. After chatting with our reporter about the pleasures of the Presidential trip he said he thought it the most beneficial that could have been planned. In addition to the physical benefits, the constant and unremitting mental strain that had followed the President and his cabinet for more than two years, had been overcome, and he doubted if there was a party of men in the country more capable of doing hard work than the one just returned to Washington. "And I expect that there are stacks of it piled up," sighed the Secretary. The utterly absurd story about the cowboys' proposed attempt to capture the party and hold certain members for a ransom was treated with contempt by the Secretary. He pointed out how impossible it would have been, in the event of an attempt, to have carried out such a programme. The Presidential escort, a troop of the 5th Cavalry, covered the trail for many miles in all directions, and left nothing open but bridle paths. The party could have been notified many hours ahead of an attack, and were so well prepared that a force ten times the size of the one reported would have presented a sorry picture after having an engagement with the soldiers under command of "Little Paul."

In his recent testimony before the Congressional Committee, sitting in New York, John Roach said that at one time he was a tramp on the prairies of Illinois without a dollar in his pocket, and yet he never flinched in his determination. Ten years ago he bought the shipyard at Chester, Pa., and at the present time more than 1500 men were employed there, whose wages averaged \$2.19 a day. Of these 287 owned their own houses, the value of which ranged from \$1200 to \$5000. He thought there was no reason why every industrious workman should not own his own home. He believed that the Government was bound to legislate in the interest of the workmen. The pay-roll of his business last year was \$1,587,000, and he had men in his employment who first started with him in business. Now they owned their own houses. Altogether he employed about 3,000 men who represented about twenty-five different branches.

THE ASSOCIATED PIONEERS of the Territorial days of California and their friends celebrated the 33d Anniversary of the Admission of California into the Union, by a dinner at Manhattan Beach, Sept. 8. After the dinner, Damas Strong, of Brooklyn, president of the association, made an opening address, and was followed by Rear Admiral Emmons, U. S. Navy, who gave a graphic description of his first visit to California in 1841. Remarks then followed from Captain Richard W. Meade, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who was the first naval cadet appointed from California, in September, 1850, five days after the State was admitted; Pay Director Cunningham, U. S. N., and others.

THE MARRIAGE of Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, 7th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Alice Field, daughter of the Hon. Moses W. Field, took place Sept. 5, at Detroit, Mich., at the residence of the bride's parents, 685 Jefferson avenue. The Rev. Rufus W. Clark, rector of St. Paul's, officiated. The wedding was a distinguished affair, numerous friends of the contracting parties being present. After a brief wedding tour Lieutenant Buchanan and bride will go to Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

THE REMNANT of the Association of the Defenders of Baltimore in 1812-14, last Sunday, in pursuance of the annual custom, attended service at the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Sunday preceding the anniversary of the battle of North Point. The veterans were taken to the church from their homes in carriages. There were only six—William Batchelor, age 96; George Boes, 89; Nathaniel Watts, 83; Samuel Jennings, 86; Darius Wheeler, 86, and James Morford, 87. Col. E. Stansbury, 94, and Asbury Jarrett, 87, are the only other members of the association, and they are too infirm to participate in the celebration of the anniversary. There was also at church Richard R. Waters, aged 84, who was on picket duty at Fort McHenry on the night of the bombardment of that post by the British in 1814.

COL. GUIDO ILGOS, U. S. A., telegraphs as follows to the *Pioneer Press*:

The Washington correspondent to the *Chicago Times*, of Aug. 19, says: "I have deserted a wife and some children in the fatherland and entered our Army at the beginning of the war." I have never been married. May I ask you to assist me in stopping this malicious persecution of my record by giving of the contents of this despatch to the public? I have an adopted son in Germany by the name of Amelone, whom I recaptured from the Apaches in Arizona in 1867, when he was only three years of age, and whose parents had been massacred in 1865, he, himself, being kept a captive for two years. Can it be possible that human malice can be so base as to pervert this act of mine into such a charge against me? ILGOS, Lieut. Col. 18th Infantry.

WE are glad to hear that the operation performed by Berlin oculists upon General Todleben has been so far successful that he can see better than he has done for the last three years, and is likely to permanently retain his sight. In Russia his case had been so far despaired of by the St. Petersburg physicians, that they had assured him he would become in a few months totally blind. Although this prediction has proved to be erroneous, the hero of Sebastopol has decided all the same to retire into private life on his return to Russia.

ACCORDING to the Virginia City, Nev., *Enterprise*, "Mount Ranier, otherwise known as Mount Tacoma, in Washington Territory, has been ascended but twice—the first time six years ago by Hazard Stevens and J. H. Van Trump, and the second time, only last week, by Messrs. Longmire, Van Trump, Bayley, and Ewing. They camped over night in the crater, amid fleecy clouds of smoke and steam. The rocks in the crater were so hot that they could not be touched without burning their hands. Of all the peaks in the Northwest, Mount Tacoma is considered the most difficult of ascent." A Washington Territory correspondent, in a recent letter to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, speaking on this point, says: "Two persons claim to have scaled the mountain to the very summit. Notwithstanding their assertions, the story is very generally discredited. It is thought no human foot has ever pressed those lofty regions of everlasting Arctic rigor. The ascent is considered beyond the power of human achievement." Mount Ranier was, we believe, first ascended, so far as known, by August V. Kautz, now Colonel 8th Inf., and Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army. General Kautz was also, we understand, the first to establish the existence of glaciers on Mount Ranier, though this honor was some years ago claimed in the *Atlantic Monthly* for another.

LIEUT. H. R. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Artillery, returns to the United States with a most interesting report of his experiences as a colonel in the service of the United States of Colombia. He has been spending some time in Washington with his father-in-law, General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and left there on Sunday night for a brief visit to New York, preparatory to joining his station at Atlanta, where he is due Sept. 22. His knowledge of Spanish and of Spanish-American countries will stand him in good stead some day.

GENERAL INNIS N. PALMER, U. S. A., has just purchased a very comfortable house in Washington on the corner of 16th and Q streets. It has a fine southern exposure and every convenience and comfort for a retired colonel of cavalry, including a fine stable, and is in one of the best parts of Washington, in the immediate vicinity of the houses of Senators Windom, Don Cameron, and Pendleton, and ex-Secretary Robeson.

CIVIL ENGINEER P. C. ASSERSON, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a trip to the mountains, and resumed charge of the yards and Docks Department.

SURGEON F. L. DU BOIS, U. S. N., visited New York this week, registering at the Albemarle Hotel.

COLONEL J. L. BROOME, U. S. Marine Corps, who has recently returned from a trip to Europe, has been ordered to the command of the Marine Barracks at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

THE OMAHA *Herald* says: Through the courtesy of a friend we are permitted to make an extract from a letter from Capt. Bourke, U. S. A., who with his bride left Omaha last month:

STEAMER GALLIA,

OFF THE COAST OF OLD IRELAND, August 8, 1893.

Dear Old Patsy Brophy:

I have just been talking to a mermaid, who, in the sweetest of brogues, sends her love to all friends in America, and especially yourself. Do let me hear from you at Gillis's American Exchange, London (449 Strand), that I may know how the "blasted H-Americans" are getting along. Remember me to Farcy, John Collins, the Kitchen, and everybody I know in Omaha.

I have been a trifle seasick, but only for fifteen minutes; it did me much good. Mollie has been enjoying the best of health and has been eating like an orphan boy at a picnic; takes her four meals a day regularly, and enough at each one to put the Paxton house in the hands of an assaues. . . . We have to tip everybody on board—a shilling for this; sixpence for that. Just as soon as one leaves America he gets among a lot of cornucopians to whom the general scheme of redemption doesn't apply, as they're not worth saving. Our passenger list includes several noble "lads," a Dutch "dook," two or three dudes, and your humble servant. The motion of the vessel interieres with my writing. Remember me to your family and all friends.

Sincerely yours, etc.,

JOHN G. BOURKE.

SURGEON T. A. MCPARTLIN, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week from San Francisco, to relieve Surgeon Swift, about to be retired from charge of the Medical Purveying Depot. Surgeon McPartlin took quarters at the Park Avenue Hotel.

A FORT MONROE letter of Sept. 7 to the *Landmark* reports that an exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works was given by the young ladies at the Hygeia Hotel, and the young bachelors of the garrison on Wednesday evening, Sept. 5, at the Soldiers' Home Theatre, near Hampton. "The trouble commenced at eight," when the curtain went up, and Mrs. Jarley, Miss Fluide Cunningham, of South Carolina, with her attendant "George," Lieut. Strong, and his assistant in the circular work, Lieut. Crane, appeared ready for business. Henry Ward Beecher as a baby, Mr. Charlie Phoebeus, was then brought out and played with his little rattle. The Military Duds, Lieut. Rumbough, administered to by two Dudines, Miss Katie Ray, of Washington, and Miss Bennett, of New York, brought down the house. Mrs. Gen. Barnes and daughter, Mrs. Rose Ray, Mrs. Col. Bacon, Mrs. Gen. Hatton, Mrs. Bailhatchie, of Washington, were at the Hygeia Hotel, Fort Monroe, Sept. 7.

GENERAL JOHN ADAIR and Miss Laura S. Adair, of Astoria, Ore., are visiting Major W. H. Jordan, 3d Infantry, and Mrs. Jordan at Fort Missoula, Mont. General Adair is the father and Miss Adair the sister of Mrs. Jordan.

LIEUT. T. B. M. MASON, U. S. N., Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, has returned from a month's vacation at Manchester by the sea, looking more ruddy than usual.

LIEUT. R. M. G. BROWN, U. S. N., is spending a few days with his friends and relatives in West Virginia. He was registered recently at the Oakland Hotel.

LIEUT. C. D. PARKHURST, 5th Cavalry, of Fort McKinney, Wyo., was a guest at the Paxton House, Omaha, early in the week.

LIEUT. H. A. SCHROEDER, 4th Artillery, lately joined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., from a torpedo tour at Willet's Point, goes to Orchard Lake, Mich., for duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, to take the place of Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Artillery, who will join his battery in the South.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., paid a brief visit a few days ago to Fort Keogh and Miles City, and was heartily welcomed by his numerous old friends there, who have no more forgotten him than he has forgotten them.

LIEUT. W. P. VAN NESS, 1st Artillery, a capable officer, has been selected by General Schofield to supervise the rifle competitions of the Department of California, to commence at the Presidio of San Francisco Sept. 20.

THE *Apache Rocket* of Aug. 31 has the following Fort Davis items:

Mrs. TESSON, wife of Dr. Tesson, U. S. A., arrived last week from San Antonio. We regret to note that Lieut. Jas. S. Joannet, 10th Cavalry, who has been quite ill for some time, has not recovered as rapidly as his friends had anticipated. Capt. T. A. Baldwin, 10th Cavalry, returned from leave of absence last night. The captain has been in Mexico, where he has property interests. Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, 10th Cavalry, arrived yesterday, bobbing up serenely and unexpectedly. He looks as though an Eastern climate and sea-bathing had agreed with him largely. Lieut. Woodbury and McFarland, 16th Infantry, left yesterday with Companies I and K to do duty in the Finery, and will relieve Troop D, 10th Cavalry. Lieut. Ward commanding, which will return to the post Sept. 6. Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom and Lieut. Dunning, with Troop H, 10th Cavalry, arrived to-day. During the time the command has been serving in the Rio Grande country it has enjoyed excellent health. Officers and men looking well. Commissary Sergeant Filbrooks has reported for duty. Lieut. Leighton Finley, 10th Cavalry, arrived Thursday evening, accompanied by his sister from South Carolina. Lieut. Finley has recently completed the two years' course at the Fort Leavenworth school with great credit to himself and the regiment.

LIEUT. W. D. BEACH, 3d Cavalry, of Fort Grant, Arizona, starts East this month on a two months' visit.

DOCTOR W. G. SPENCER, U. S. A., of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., left there early in the week, to be absent until Sunday next. COLONEL A. O. M. PENNINGTON, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., the latter part of the week from a brief absence.

PAY INSPECTOR EDWARD MAY, U. S. N., rejoined at Norfolk, Va., early in the week from a month's vacation.

LIEUT. W. W. ROBINSON, 7th Cavalry, arrived in St. Paul a few days ago from Fort Buford, and has gone to Chippewa Falls to visit his father, Colonel Robinson, who leaves soon for Madagascar.

CAPTAIN F. H. HATHAWAY, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., will, it is expected, take Major E. B. Kirk's place at Bismarck, who, as we stated last week, has gone to Jeffersonville as assistant to General Rufus Saxton.

LIEUT. W. H. BALDWIN, 7th Cavalry, visited friends in St. Paul, this week on his return to Fort Meade, Dakota, from leave.

A BRILLIANT and distinguished assemblage met at the residence of Doctor and Mrs. Conger in Cleveland, O., on the evening of Sept. 6, to witness the marriage of Lieut. Carroll A. Devol, 25th Infantry, to Miss Katherine Conger. The Rev. Otto F. Ogden performed the ceremony, after which came a reception. Lieut. Devol left with Mrs. Devol the same night on a short tour, and then will go to Fort Meade, Dakota, where the Lieutenant's company is stationed. The *Vancouver Independent* of August 30 says:

Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, is now on a tour inspecting telegraph lines and stations in this department. Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, 21st Infantry, en route from Fort Boise to Fort Canby, reported as headquarters on the 21st. Company H, 21st Infantry, offered by Lieut. Sparrow and Truitt, returned from the camp on Foster Creek, W. T., on Monday afternoon. Company E, 21st Infantry, Capt. Evan Miles, now at Fort Canby, will soon return to Vancouver Barracks, to be replaced at Canby by the 1st Artillery battery now at Fort Stevens. An additional battery will also be sent up to Fort Canby from San Francisco. (MacMurray's has been designated.)

GENERAL SAMUEL BRECK, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Snelling, Minn., from a trip to Fort Keogh, Mont.

ENSIGN JOHN GIBSON, U. S. N., and bride, are visiting at Richmond, Ky.

CAPTAIN CHAS. H. INGALLS visited friends at St. Paul, early in the week on his way to Ogden, Utah, to take charge of the Quartermaster's Depot there.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL T. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, arrived at Beaver, Pa., early in the week on a sad errand, to bury the remains of his wife, who died recently at Fort Custer, while giving birth to a child, which also died, and was interred in the post cemetery. Captain Hamilton was married scarcely a year ago, and the blow, as can well be imagined, is a most severe one. He has obtained a long leave and after the funeral at Beaver will remain East until it expires.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., was at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, N. J., this week, an interested spectator of the preliminary trials of the Lyman-Haskell multi-charge gun.

PAYMASTER LAWRENCE G. BOGGS, U. S. N., visited New York this week, stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

LIEUT. GUY HOWARD, A. D. C., was to be at the Shoshone and Bannock Indian agency this week to inspect annuity goods.

LIEUT. M. CRAWFORD, 2d U. S. Artillery, left the camp at Galtersburg, Md., on Tuesday, on a week's visit to his family.

LIEUT. BOGARDUS ELDRIDGE, 10th U. S. Infantry, rejoined this week from summer vacation at the Maryland Agricultural College to set his house in order before joining his regiment, at Fort Wayne, early in October, and going with it to Washington Territory.

LIEUT. DABNEY, U. S. N., and Mrs. Dabney, have taken up their residence in Georgetown, D. C.

LIEUT. J. N. DANENHOWER, U. S. N., has returned to Washington from his summer tour.

PAYMASTER A. E. BATON, U. S. A., of Washington, is visiting at Germantown, Pa.

AN ARMY officer in Washington, is reported as saying that the whereabouts of Major Nicker-on are known to many of his friends there, though the War Department has no official information in regard to him. He says that General Sherman has a personal letter from him in which he says that he will be ready to stand trial as soon as the court-martial appointed to try him is ready to proceed.

MAJ. JOHN M. WILSON, Corps of Engineers, on duty in Washington with the Chief of Engineers, has but recently returned from a twenty-seven days' trip to the Pacific coast. He was sent on special duty by Gen. Wright to California, with reference to improvements of the rivers of that State. He will shortly submit his report to the Chief of Engineers, which will doubtless be of great importance to the people of California.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL SWAIN is again on duty in Washington. He recently placed his daughter at school in the Kansas University. At Fort Leavenworth he visited Maj. Grimes, of the Quartermaster's Department, an old personal friend, who is very ill, and Gen. Swain says, in serious danger.

PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB, Superintendent of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, arrived home on Friday from his expedition to the Cape of Good Hope to observe the transit of Venus. He has been spending some weeks in the principal capitals of Europe, for pleasure and observation.

COMMODORE T. SCOTT FILLBROWN has returned to his home in Washington.

CAPT. EDMUND RICE, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh, came on to St. Paul this week in charge of a squad of military prisoners.

GEN. RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A., with Ben. Holladay and other notables, were expected this week in St. Paul on a trip to Oregon.

LIEUT. M. C. MARTIN, 22d U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Garland, Cal., from a tour of service at Fort Lewis.

LIEUT. A. L. MILLS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, on leave, is at present residing at 168 Clinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MR. JAS. M. ROACH, clerk to late Paymaster Brown, has been appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster, for temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola.

CAPT. G. A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York this week from a visit to the East. He has placed his children at school in Greenfield, Mass. He will make another visit to New England before returning to his post, Fort Bayard, N. M., via Oregon, in December next, when his leave of absence will expire.

MAJ. W. H. COMEGYS, Paymaster, U. S. A., has left Helena, M. T., and is now located at Tucson, Arizona.

THE following Army officers registered at the A. G. O., Washington, D. C., since Sept. 6: Capt. A. A. Harbach, 20th Inf., on leave; 2d Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, 14th Inf., on leave; 1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, 1st Art., on leave; 1st Lieut. B. S. Humphrey, 9th Cav., on leave, and Major J. R. McGinness, Ordnance Department, on leave.

COMMODORE JOHN G. WALKER, chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, returned to Washington on Sunday from an extended visit in New Hampshire.

MAJOR LAWRENCE S. BABBITT, Ordnance Department, on Wednesday assumed command of the U. S. Arsenal at Fort-tress Monroe, after fifteen months absence in Europe.

ADMIRAL S. O. BOWAN, U. S. N., visited New York this week, registering at the New York Hotel.

THE veteran Gen. David Hunter, U. S. A., came to New York this week to attend the Aztec dinner on Friday. His quarters were at the Everett House.

THE estate of Daniel Wadsworth, held in trust since 1848 and now amounting to \$786,000, has at length been distributed to the heirs by the trustees. Among the heirs are Gen. A. H. Terry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Julie W. Closson, wife of Col. H. W. Closson, 5th U. S. Art.

THE marriage of Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, 15th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Henrietta Scott, is announced to take place at Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday next.

MUCH sympathy is felt for Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, U. S. A., and Mrs. Fletcher, whose only child, a girl of a little over four years, died at San Diego, Cal., Sept. 1.

THE *Press and Dakotain* says: "Major Joseph Bush, U. S. A., retired, now living at Somerville, Mass., will be well remembered by all old Dakotians, among whom he enjoyed universal popularity and esteem during the many years spent by him at Fort Randall and neighboring posts in the early pioneer days. His numerous friends here are glad to know that he is enjoying his retirement in his pleasant Eastern home."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Baltimore Sun*, on a trip to Fort Wingate, N. M., writes from there Sept. 3:

Whilst in Santa Fe our party, according to the etiquette of the place, called upon Governor Sheldon, Archbishop Lamy, Brigadier General Mackenzie, commander-in-chief of the United States troops in the Territory, and other distinguished citizens, all of whom we found exceedingly kind and courteous. The United States quartermaster at Fort Marcy, Santa Fe, is Captain J. M. Marshall, formerly stationed in Baltimore, who kindly placed at our disposal a Government ambulance drawn by four mules, with an excellent driver, who showed our party all the points of interest to strangers. We met the Apaches about seven miles from Santa Fe in charge of a company of United States cavalry (colored) in command of Capt. Tucker, Lieut. Valois and McBride, with Indian Agent Llewellyn. Lieut. Valois is well known in Baltimore, and has many friends there, and has quite a reputation as an Indian fighter. On the return to Santa Fe, after enjoying the hospitality of Capt. Tucker and Lieut. Valois and McBride in their camp, we stopped at the Pueblo and Tescanque. Mr. Thomas Marshall, clerk in the quartermaster's office, and brother of Capt. Marshall of Santa Fe, introduced us to the chief, who, Dr. Rutledge ascertained, was blind with double cataract. Gen. J. P. Bradley, colonel of the 13th United States Infantry, is the commanding officer at this post, and here I also met Lieut. Col. Crofton, Capt. DeCourcy, Waterbury, and McArthur of the 13th, and Capt. Allen Smith of the 4th Cavalry, as also Lieut. Chase, Scott, and Mumford of the 13th, the latter a Bati mount, and quartermaster of the post. These gentlemen, with their wives, form an agreeable society, and our party are greatly indebted to them for many acts of kindness and attention.

REAR ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., who has been spending the summer at Richfield Springs, visited New York this week on his return to Washington.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT BARRACKS, KY., Sept. 11, 1883.

This post, at which the headquarters Department of the South are situated, was the scene of a two-fold interesting ceremony last evening. The occasion was that of the presentation of the Department Medal for the best shot to Lieut. Asher O. Taylor, 2d Art., of Little Rock Barracks, Ark.

Just as the sun's rays faded in the West the command was formed in line upon the handsome green Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Carlo A. Woodruff, Captain 2d Artillery, received the parade with 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Art., as Adjutant. Battery G, 2d Artillery, the garrison at the post, was divided into two companies of 16 files each the first commanded by 1st Lieut. A. O. Taylor, 2d Art., and the second by 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., Comy. Sergt. Wilson acted as Sergeant Major. In the opinion of uninterested officers who have seen it at various times in the past the Battery never appeared to better advantage, displaying finer drill and indicating a fine state of discipline. Every man on the Battery rolls was in ranks with the exception of one member, not yet returned from rifle competition.

After the officers had marched to the front General Hunt, commanding the Department, in a neat little speech presented Lieut. Taylor the medal. He said in his last letter to Lieut. Taylor accompanying the medal awarded him at last year's competition, he had wished him success for this year. His expectations had been realized. This would be the General's last opportunity, but if he were to remain in the service until this time next year he would again have the same pleasure of repeating this ceremony. With this he pinned the medal on Lieut. Taylor's breast.

Gen. Hunt then turned to the men and said he wished to say a few words to them before taking leave. These were probably the last troops with which he would be associated. Thirty years ago he was a lieutenant in this battery and had commanded it. He had watched the battery under many different circumstances. It had always been faithful to its trusts. The soldiers should remember that while the officers and men changed, the battery remains the same. When called to the command of the Department of the South he had selected this battery for this station on account of its previous good record. He had taken great pleasure in reporting it to higher authorities for its good conduct during the flood of 1882. He hoped it would continue to hold its good name as high in the future.

This scene of the kind old veteran standing hat in hand to bid a last farewell to his life's work was affecting, indeed, to all who were witnesses. His few words had a good effect upon the men. After this the troops passed in review in good order.

Lieut. Taylor scored 261 points out of a possible 315, being 22 points above his last year's score. He now wears two gold and one silver medal, and has also won a rifle. He left for the Eastern competition this morning. The next three men this year beat his last year's record. This shows improvement.

THE ARMY.

CIRCULAR 8, H. Q. A., Sept. 8, 1883.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of August, 1883, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

REWARD FOR APPREHENSION OF DESERTERS.

An enlisted man sent in pursuit of a deserter is entitled to the reward of thirty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the deserter, less the amount of the expenses incurred by the Government in his apprehension. The amount of the reward and expenses so paid will be charged against the deserter.—[Letter to C. O. Troop B, 4th Cav., Aug. 1, 83.]

TROOP AND COMPANY.

The designation "troop" instead of "company" should be used for cavalry organizations (vide secs. 1102 and 1103, R. S.).—[Letter to C. G. Div. Pacific, Aug. 7, 83.]

BOARDS OF SURVEY.

The party responsible for the property must in all cases furnish the number of copies of each affidavit, duly attested, required by a board of survey to accompany its proceedings.—[Letter, Aug. 15, 83—A. G. O., 1883.]

BLOUSES.

The blouses made from the obsolete blue flannel shirts, no matter of what size are to be issued at two dollars each.—[Letter, Aug. 15, 83—A. G. O., 1883.]

RETIRED OFFICERS' UNIFORM.

A retired officer should wear the uniform of the regiment or corps in which he was serving when retired, except that the number of the regiment should not be worn on the cap or shoulder.—[Letter, Aug. 16, 83—A. G. O., 1883.]

COMPANY FUND.

The purchase of cows for the use of batteries, troops, or companies is a proper charge against the company fund, as is also the necessary expenditure for their keeping.—[Letter, Aug. 29, 83—A. G. O., 1883.]

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 1, 1883.

Appears elsewhere in this number.

G. O. 21, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 7, 1883.

Publishes detailed instructions as to the rendition of the annual target records of regiments serving in the Dept.

CIRCULAR 8, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Aug. 15, 1883.

Publishes extracts from the records of target practice of troops serving in this Dept. for the month of July, 1883. In order that all marksmen may be designated, as such, in the monthly circulars, battery and company commanders should note on their monthly reports all those so qualifying during the firing or target year, giving dates of qualification and the totals of scores.

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Aug. 28, 1883.

Referring to a recent accident reported at Fort McDermitt, Nev., by which Private Charles Hemstreet, Co. K, 8th Inf., was killed while marking shots at target practice, standing behind a mantlet filled with 2 feet 8 inches of thoroughly tamped earth enclosed by 2-inch planks, and accounted for by the earth having become honeycombed by gophers or field mice, or by the action of water, the Division Commander wishes to impress upon commanding officers the importance of having mantlets filled with sand, as that cannot be honeycombed. Cross timbers parallel to the line of fire should not be placed in mantlets to keep the sides from spreading, for under them the sand cannot pack, rendering the penetration there possible. Experiments show that a 500 grain bullet projected by 80 grains of powder will not penetrate a mantlet filled with sand more than five inches.

The best form of mantlet for stability is one twenty-four inches at the base and fourteen inches at top, in the clear.

By command of Major Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 12, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Aug. 29, 1883.

1. Troop and Company Commanders will, during the entire month of September, cause men who have made 52 per cent, or over at 200 and 300 yards to fire at 500 yards, in order that the men have an opportunity to qualify as first and second class shots.

2. Announces the result of target practice in the Dept. for the month of July, 1883, with a list of officers and men who have qualified as marksmen during the current target year, in addition to those published in Circulars 10 and 11, c. s., D. A.

CIRCULAR 31, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 3, 1883.

Publishes extracts, taken from the reports of target practice of companies in the Dept. of the Platte, for June, 1883, and directs Company Commanders to post one copy of this circular in the barracks for the information of their men.

CIRCULAR 24, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Sept. 5, 1883.

Directs that the annual target records of bands, troops and companies for the target year ending Sept. 30, 1883, be forwarded to the different Regimental H. Q. not later than Oct. 2, and that as soon as practicable after the receipt of these reports, regimental commanders send to the Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Dept. the annual target record of the regiment.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Pope, accompanied by Capt. W. M. Dunn, Jr., 2d Art., A. D. C., will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for Fort Garland, Colo. (S. O. 180, Sept. 4, D. M.)

The verbal instructions of the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia directing Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles and Surg. John Moore, U. S. A., to proceed, July 30, to Fort Ceur d'Alene, I. T., and thence to Spokane Falls, W. T., and the instructions of Aug. 21, directing them to proceed from Fort Townsend to Vancouver Bks. on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 114, Aug. 24, D. Columbia.)

Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav., is assigned to command of Department of Texas during the absence of Brig.-Gen. Augur (S. O. W. D., Sept. 13).

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Lieut. Col. James F. Gregory, A. D. C., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Omaha, Neb., on public business (S. O. 102, Sept. 10, D. M.)

Capt. G. S. L. Ward, 22d Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., and make an inspection of the penitentiary at that place used as a military prison (S. O. 171, Sept. 11, D. E.)

ADJUTANT AND DEPUTY GENERAL.

Lieut. Col. William D. Whipple, Asst. Adj. Gen., will proceed, in proper season, to Croodmoor, N. Y., and take charge of the contents for the honor of places in the Division team of 1883, and for the prizes in connection therewith (S. O. 44, Sept. 8, M. D. A.)

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M. Dept., was ordered to Portland and, on return, on public business, Aug. 31 (S. O. 117, Aug. 29, D. Columbia.)

Lieut. Col. G. G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M., Dept. East, will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., on public business (S. O. 170, Sept. 10, D. E.)

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia, will assign Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, Asst. Q. M., to duty at Portland, Oregon, to relieve Capt. Amos S. Kimball, Asst. Q. M., of his duties at that place, and will assign Capt. Kimball to duty as Chief Q. M. of the Dept., with station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T. (S. O. Sept. 10, W. D.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect Sept. 8, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 112, Sept. 6, D. T.)

Capt. L. E. Campbell, Asst. Q. M., will perform the duties of Chief Q. M. during the absence, on leave, of Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M. (S. O. 112, Sept. 6, D. T.)

The C. O., Fort Douglas, Utah, will detach an officer of his command for temporary duty at Ogden, Utah, to relieve Capt. C. A. H. McDaniel, Asst. Q. M., there stationed, who will proceed to Omaha, Neb., where he is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M. of the Platte, relieving Capt. J. Y. Faroy, Asst. Q. M., who will report in person to the C. O., Dist. of New Mexico, Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 96, Sept. 7, D. P.)

Captain F. H. Hathaway, Asst. Q. M., now at Fort Keogh, M. T., will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., on public business (S. O. 161, Aug. 28, D. D.)

During the temporary absence of the Commissary General of Subsistence, Lieutenant Colonel Beekman Du Barry, Asst. Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Commissary Gen. of Subsistence and perform his duties (S. O., Sept. 7, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein named, and pay the troops thereof to Aug. 31, 1883, as follows: Major George E. Glenn, Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., and St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.; Major George R. Smith, Jackson Barracks, La., and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Major John B. Keefe, Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 90, Sept. 4, D. S.)

Major William H. Eccles, Paymr., Fort Douglas, Utah, will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and pay the troops there stationed (S. O. 94, Sept. 3, D. P.)

Major George W. Candee, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and pay the troops stationed at that point (S. O. 100, Sept. 6, M. D. M.)

In addition to the payments ordered in par. 5, Dept. of the South, S. O. 90, c. s., Major George E. Glenn, Paymr., will pay the troops at Camp Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga., on muster and pay rolls of Aug. 31, 1883 (S. O. 91, Sept. 6, D. S.)

Payment to the troops in the Dept. of California, on the musters of Aug. 31, 1883, are assigned to Paymasters as follows: Major C. J. Sprague, Presidio of San Francisco, Forts Mason and Winfield Scott, San Diego Barracks, and Camp Schofield, Cal. (Troop M. 1st Cavalry); Major F. M. Cox, Forts Bidwell, Cal., McDowell and Halleck, Nev.; Major W. E. O'Leary, Angel Island and Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major J. S. Wither, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal, and Fort Gaston, Cal.; Major Cox will proceed to Fort Bidwell, via Belding and Alturas (S. O. 104, Aug. 27, D. Cal.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect upon the completion of payments on the August muster, is granted Major J. C. Mulenberg, Paymr., San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 112, Sept. 6, D. T.)

The following posts are added to the list of those to be visited by Major William Arthur, Paymr., under par. 5, S. O. 164, c. s., D. E., to pay troops to Aug. 31, 1883: Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana; Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn. (S. O. 171, Sept. 11, D. E.)

Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Pay Dept., is authorized to report to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., in obedience to the subpoena served upon him as a witness in the case of the U. S. v. 2d Lieut. S. C. Robertson, 1st Cav. (S. O. 118, Aug. 30, D. Columbia.)

Upon the recommendation of the Chief Paymaster, Dept. of Columbia, the following assignment of Paymasters for the payment of troops on muster rolls of Aug. 31, 1883, is made: Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymr. Gen., Forts Stevens, Oregon, Canby and Townsend, W. T.; Major James P. Canby, Forts Coeur d'Alene, I. T., and Spokane, W. T.; Maj. D. C. Poole, Vancouver Barracks and Ordnance Depot, W. T.; Forts Lapwai, I. T., Walla Walla, W. T., and Klamath, Oregon. After payments at Forts Canby and Stevens, Lieut. Col. Smith will return to Portland, Oregon, for funds, and for the transaction of any official business at his office, before proceeding to Fort Townsend (S. O. 117, Aug. 29, D. Columbia.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The contract with A. A. Surg. A. Reeves Jackson, Chicago, Ill., is annulled, to date Sept. 5 (S. O. 101, Sept. 7, M. D. M.)

At his own request the contract with A. A. Surg. W. H. Faulkner will be annulled by the C. O., Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 148, Aug. 23, D. D.)

Major B. J. D. Irwin, Surg., Medical Director, Dept. of Arizona, will proceed to Forts Mojave and Verde, and return, on public business (S. O. 88, Sept. 1, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. R. P. Finlay, will proceed without delay, from Fort Coeur d'Alene to Fort Walla Walla, for duty with Troop A, 1st Cav., on its march thence to Fort Bidwell. He will return without delay to his proper station upon completion of this duty. Necessity exists for the travel herein ordered (S. O. 114, Aug. 24, D. Columbia.)

Par. 5, Dept. S. O. 114, c. s., D. Columbia, is so amended as to designate A. A. Surg. Philip W. Wales for duty with Troop A, 1st Cav., in lieu of A. A. Surg. R. P. Finlay, as therein provided. Dr. Wales will proceed from Vancouver to Fort Walla Walla, returning to Vancouver Barracks from Fort Bidwell after completing this duty (S. O. 115, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.)

Asst. Surg. J. M. Danister will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty at that post (S. O. 170, Sept. 10, D. E.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

2d Lieut. O. M. Carter having completed the duty assigned him in par. 8, S. O. 125, c. s., D. M., will return from Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 133, Sept. 7, D. M.)

Lieut. F. E. Hobbs is relieved from duty in the Ordnance Bureau, and assigned to foundry duty at Philadelphia (S. O. W. D., Sept. 13).

Leave of absence for four months is granted Captain Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers (S. O., Sept. 7, W. D.)

1st Lieut. H. S. Taber, Chief Engr. Officer, Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Fort Sisseton, D. T., and return, on public business (S. O. 151, Aug. 28, D. D.)

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ord. Dept., Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., will report at Dept. of Dakota H. Q., on public business (S. O. 147, Aug. 22, D. D.)

Capt. Cullen Bryant, Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. of Columbia, is designated to inspect to accounts of disbursing officers on duty at Dept. H. Q. (except his own), Vancouver Barracks and Depot, and at Portland, Oregon (S. O. 116, Aug. 28, D. Columbia.)

CHAPLAINS.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Post Chaplain G. D. Crocker, Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 152, Aug. 30, D. D.)

LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

1st Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to the Shoshone and Bannock Indian Agency, Wyo., to inspect and report on the quality and manner of delivery of the annuity goods to be delivered under contract to the Indians at that Agency (S. O. 95, Sept. 5, D. P.)

Orders 133, c. s., post of Fort Lewis, Colo., appointing 1st Lieut. M. C. Martin, 22d Inf., Post Q. M. and A. C. S., Fort Lewis, Colo., vice Lieut. W. J. Campbell, 22d Inf., relieved, is approved (S. O. 101, Sept. 3, D. N. M.)

The verbal orders of the Dept. of Columbia Commander, given in the field, at O-so-yoo Lake, W. T., on Aug. 12, directing 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., in addition to his duties as Acting A. D. C., to take charge of the pack train accompanying the General of the Army, relieving 1st Lieut. George B. Backus, 1st Cav., and further directing Lieut. Mallory, after the arrival of the General of the Army at Fort Hope, B. C., to conduct the pack train thence to Fort Colville, and remain on duty with it at that point until further orders are confirmed (S. O. 118, Aug. 30, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Thomas McGregor, 1st Cav., is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., in the field, during the march of his troop from Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 117, Aug. 29, D. Columbia.)

The journey performed by Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Acting Judge-Advocate Dept. of Columbia, to Fort Townsend, and return to Vancouver, between Aug. 16 and 23, on public business, is confirmed (S. O. 115, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending September 8, 1883:

Bat. L, 1st Art., to Fort Canby, Wash. T.
Co. F, 3d Inf., to Fort Missoula, M. T.
Co. H, 3d Inf., to Fort Shaw, M. T.
Co. F, 8th Inf., to Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Co. H, 8th Inf., to Angel Island, Cal.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Troop B, 4th Cav., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Selden, and will proceed to its station at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 98, Aug. 31, D. N. M.)

Bat. L, 1st Art. (Capt. MacMurray), will proceed to and take station at Fort Canby, W. T., leaving the Presidio of San Francisco about Sept. 10 (S. O. 91, Aug. 29, M. D. P.)

Bat. I, 1st Art. (leaving a small detachment under a commissioned officer to remain until further orders), will proceed, not later than Sept. 7, from Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort Canby, W. T., and take station. Upon its arrival, Co. E, 21st Inf., will proceed, via Portland, Ore., to take station at Vancouver Bks. W. T. (S. O. 118, Aug. 30, D. Columbia.)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav., post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 110, Sept. 1, D. T.)

2d Lieut. Stephen J. Mulhall, 14th Inf., Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., extended one month (S. O. 99, Sept. 5, M. D. M.)

1st Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, 7th Inf., extended twenty days (S. O. 99, Sept. 5, M. D. M.)

Major James S. Brinban, 2d Cav., extended seven days (S. O. 148, Aug. 23, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf., extended twenty-three days (S. O. 154, Sept. 1, D. D.)

2d Lieut. J. H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav., extended seven days (S. O. 142, Aug. 13, D. D.)

Two months, 2d Lieut. William D. Beach, 3d Cav., Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 93, Sept. 3, M. D. P.)

One month, to take effect on the return of Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, 10th Cav., with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, Major Horace Jewett, 16th Inf., Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 112, Sept. 5, D. T.)

Capt. William L. Foulk, 6th Cav., extended sixteen days on account of sickness (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.)

Capt. Cass Durham, 18th Inf., extended five months (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.)

Fifteen days, Capt. John N. Craig, 10th Inf., Fort Porter, (S. O. 173, Sept. 13, D. E.)

Thirteen days, to commence Oct. 1, 1883, 2d Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th Art., Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 173, Sept. 13, D. E.)

2d Lieut. C. M. Swift, 21st Inf., four months (S. O. W. D., Sept. 13).

Six months from Oct. 15, Capt. P. D. Vroom, 3d Cav. (S. O. W. D., Sept. 12).

Lieut. John Scott, sick leave extended six months (S. O. W. D., Sept. 12).

Six months, with permission to go abroad, Lieut. R. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav. (S. O. W. D., Sept. 12).

Cadet Samuel Acuff, Military Academy, until January 1, 1884 (S. O. W. D., Sept. 13).

SPECIAL DUTY.

1st Lieut. J. N. Allison, 2d Cav., Fort Keogh, M. T., will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., on public business (S. O. 151, Aug. 28, D. D.)

Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf., now at Fort Keogh, M. T., will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., on public business (S. O. 151, Aug. 28, D. D.)

1st Lieut. J. N. Allison, 2d Cav., Fort Keogh, M. T., will proceed to Livingston, M. T., on public business (S. O. 152, Aug. 30, D. D.)

Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Art., will proceed to Moorhead, Minn., on public business (S. O. 142, Aug. 13, D. D.)

On the request of the Acting Indian Agent at the Santee Indian Agency, Neb., 1st Lieut. Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf., will proceed to the agency named and inspect certain beef cattle to be delivered thereat (S. O. 96, Sept. 7, D. P.)

The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 29, directing Col. Frank Wheaton, 3d Inf., to repair to Vancouver, W. T., for consultation with the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia, are con-

firmed; after which Col. Wheaton will rejoin his proper station, Fort Coeur d'Alene (S. O. 117, Aug. 29, D. Columbia.)

Col. C. Grover, 1st Cav., now at Fort Canby, was ordered, Aug. 24, to repair to Vancouver Bks. W. T., for consultation with the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 114, Aug. 24, D. Columbia.)

COLLEGE DUTY.

2d Lieut. Henry A. Schroeder, 4th Art., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., and will report for duty accordingly, without delay, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles B. Batterlee, 3d Art., who, on being relieved, will proceed to join his battery (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.)

Lieut. H. E. Hubbell, Jr., 1st Art., is assigned to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. (S. O. W. D., Sept. 13).

Lieut. Walter Schnyler, 5th Cav., is assigned to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., to report October 1 (S. O. W. D., Sept. 13).

Lieut. W. S. Patten, 18th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (S. O. W. D., Sept. 13).

RELIEVED.

1st Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cav., is relieved from the operation of par. 8, S. O. 82, D. P. (S. O. 93, Aug. 31, D. P.)

1st Lieut. H. P. Ritzius, 25th Inf., will be relieved from duty in charge of improvements on the military road from Yankton, D. T., to Fort Randall, D. T., on Sept. 5, 1883, and will return to his proper station, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 148, Aug. 23, D. D.)

ASSIGNED TO COMMAND.

Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant, 8th Inf., is reassigned to the command of his regiment, taking station at Benicia Bks. Cal., of which post he will assume command (S. O. 105, Aug. 29, D. Cal.)

EXAMINATION FOR RETIREMENT.

Capt. William L. Foulk, 6th Cav., will report on Sept. 18, 1883, to Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, president of the Retiring Board appointed to meet on that date at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., for examination by the Board (S. O., Sept. 7, W. D.)

TO REJOIN.

1st Lieut. M. C. Martin, 22d Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Lewis, Colo., and will proceed to join his company (A) at Fort Garland, Colo. (S. O. 97, Aug. 30, D. N. M.)

Capt. James M. Bell, 7th Cav., now in St. Paul, Minn., is relieved from duty with the Board of Officers appointed by par. 7, S. O. 185, series of 1882, and amended by pars. 2 and 3, S. O. 216, series of 1882, Dept. of Dakota, and will return to his station, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 152, Aug. 30, D. D.)

2d Lieut. E. St. John Greble, 2d Art., having completed the duty assigned him, will return from the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 183, Sept. 7, D. M.)

2d Lieut. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., on temporary duty at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., for duty with his company (S. O. 96, Sept. 7, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Maryland Agricultural College, Prince George's County, Md., to take effect Oct. 1, 1883, and will join his company (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.)

Lieut. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav., is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will join his troop in the Department of Texas (S. O. W. D., Sept. 13).

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers in the 4th Artillery are ordered: 1st Lieut. J. F. Story, from Battery A to Battery G; 1st Lt. S. R. Jones, from Battery G to Battery A (S. O. W. D., Sept. 13).

The following transfers in the 2d Cavalry are ordered: Lieut. G. C. Doane, from Troop A to Troop H; Lieut. E. J. McClelland, from Troop H to Troop A (S. O. W. D., Sept. 12).

The following transfers are ordered: Lieut. B. D. Walsh, 22d Inf., to the 4th Cav., with rank to date from June 13, 1883; 2d Lieut. G. W. Read, 16th Inf., to the 5th Cav., with rank to date from June 13, 1883; Lieut. C. R. Ward, 22d Inf., to the 10th Cav. (S. O. W. D., Sept. 13).

ARMY BOARD.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Richard Lodes, 3d Art.; Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. Stevens G. Cowdrey, Capt.; Capt. James Chester, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. John P. Wisner, 1st Art., is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 1, 1883, for the examination of candidates who have been designated for examination for the appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Army (S. O., Sept. 8, W. D.)

An Army Retiring Board will convene, Sept. 18, 1883, at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock; Asst. Surg.-Gen. Robert Murray, Col., Med. Dept.; Lieut.-Col. William D. Whipple, Asst. Adj. Gen.; Surg. John H. Janeway, Major, Med. Dept., and Major David Perry, 6th Cav. (S. O., Sept. 8, W. D.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Capt. W. A. Rafferty and W. M. Wallace, 6th Cav., and Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf., is constituted to supervise generally the rifle contest for places in the Department of Arizona Team (S. O. 84, Sept. 4, D. A.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

1st Lieut. Henry Seton, 4th Inf., is assigned to command a detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 8, for Fort Snelling, Minn. (Order 161, Sept. 5, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

1st Lieut. A. J. Russell, 7th Cav., Fort Totten, D. T., will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., to conduct to its station the detachment of recruits now under orders for Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 142, Aug. 13, D. D.)

Capt. Ira Quinby, 11th Inf., Fort Sully, D. T., will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., to conduct the detachments of recruits now under orders for Fort Sully and Bennett, D. T., to their respective stations (S. O. 142, Aug. 13, D. D.)

1st Lieut. W. A. Mann, 17th Inf., Fort Custer, M. T., will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., to conduct the detachments of recruits now under orders for Forts Keogh, Custer, and Ellis (S. O. 142, Aug. 13, D. D.)

2d Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., is relieved, and 2d Lieut. E. I. Grumley, 17th Inf., is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 150, Aug. 27, D. D.)

1st Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Adj. 3d Cav., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Huachuca, and will transfer all property and papers pertaining to the Recruiting Service to 2d Lieut. George H. Sands, 6th Cav., who is appointed in his stead (S. O. 83, Sept. 1, D. A.)

Capt. W. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Apache, and 1st Lt. H. T. Reed is appointed in his stead (S. O. 84, Sept. 4, D. A.)

As soon as practicable after the arrival at Fort Snelling, Minn., of the 40 recruits ordered for the 2d Cav., the C. O. of that post will apportion them as follows: 19 for Fort Keogh, M. T., 11 for Fort Custer, M. T., and 10 for Fort Ellis, M. T. The 60 recruits ordered for the 7th Cav. will be apportioned by the C. O. of Fort Snelling as follows: 14 for Fort Totten, D. T., and 46 for Fort Meade, D. T. The 75 recruits for the 11th Inf. will be apportioned as follows: 33 for Fort Sully, D. T., 9 for Fort Bennett, D. T., and 33 for Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 142, Aug. 13, D. D.)

Forty recruits will be forwarded to the Mil. Div. of Pacific for the 8th Inf.; forty to the Dept. of Arizona for the 3d Cav.; forty to San Antonio, Tex., for the 8th Cav., and eighty to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment as follows: Forty to the 15th Inf. and forty to the 17th Inf. (S. O., Sept. 6, W. D.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Clark, Tex., Sept. 6. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, 19th Inf., president; Capt. J. H. Smith, 19th Inf.; Capt. E. G. Fechet, 8th Cav.; Capt. G. F. Towle, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Week, and 2d Lieut. H. F. Kendall, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Cunningham, 19th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. T. H. Eckerson, 12th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 111, Sept. 3, D. T.)

At Fort Concho, Tex., Sept. 10. Detail: Major C. B. McLellan, 10th Cav., president; Capt. T. E. Rose, C. E. Morse, and Clayton Hale, 16th Inf.; Capt. J. M. Kelley, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. Morrison, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. William Lassiter, 16th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 111, Sept. 3, D. T.)

At Fort Randall, D. T., Sept. 11. Detail: Capt. Casper H. Conrad, 15th Inf., president; Capt. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 1st Lieut. D. R. Burnham and D. H. Clark, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. S. S. Pague, W. F. Blauvelt, and A. S. Rowan, 15th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. G. H. Kinzie, Adj. 15th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 163, Aug. 31, D. D.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 11. Detail: Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., president; Capt. James Chester, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. W. B. McCallum, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. J. Walker Benet, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 168, Sept. 7, D. E.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 10. Detail: Capt. J. R. Brinckle, 5th Art., president; Capt. Wm. E. Van Reed, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. W. G. Spencer, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. O. E. Wood and James Curry, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 168, Sept. 7, D. E.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y., Sept. 11. Detail: Major David Perry, 6th Cav., president; Asst. Surg. Julius L. Powell, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Paul Roemer, D. D. Johnson, and A. L. Morton, 2d Lieut. S. F. Massey and Richard W. Young, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 168, Sept. 7, D. E.)

At Vancouver Bks, W. T., Sept. 5. Detail: Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., president; Major Francis L. Town, Med. Dept.; Capt. George M. Downey, William H. Boyle, and James A. Haughey, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, Daniel Corman, and Francis E. Eltonhead, 2d Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., and Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf., members, and Capt. George W. Evans, 21st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 117, Aug. 29, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., Sept. 5. Detail: Major James P. Canby, Pay Dept., president; Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav.; Capt. Samuel McKee, James Miller, and Abner Haines, Jr., 1st Lieut. James Uho, Augustus R. Egbert, Horace B. Searson, John Kinzie, and William J. Turner, 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Albert L. Mills, 1st Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 118, Aug. 30, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Spokane, W. T., Sept. 11. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf., president; Capt. Aaron S. Dagget and Charles Keller, 2d Inf.; Capt. Samuel C. Robinson, Med. Dept.; Capt. Henry Catley and 1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Peter S. Bonnus, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. John K. Waring and 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. Henry H. Benham, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 118, Aug. 30, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Sept. 11. Detail: Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cav., president; Major John W. Williams, Med. Dept.; Capt. Henry Wagner and Edward Hunter, 1st Cav.; Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. William H. Miller, R. Q. M. 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. John Pitcher, Adj. 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. Thomas Garvey, 1st Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 118, Aug. 30, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Sept. 17. Detail: Maj. Abram C. Wildrick, 6th Art., president; Capt. D. H. Kinzie, 5th Art.; Asst.-Surg. L. Y. Loring, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Sage, W. B. Homer, and J. C. Bush, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, Judge-Advocate (S. O. 172, Sept. 12, D. E.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Sept. 17. Detail: Capt. H. Egbert, 12th Inf., president; Capt. Alex. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf.; Asst.-Surg. A. A. De Loffer, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson and R. K. Evans, and 2d Lieut. S. C. Mills and W. O. Clark, 12th Inf., members; and 2d Lieut. F. J. A. Darr, 12th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 172, Sept. 12, D. E.)

2d Lieut. Leighton Finley, 10th Cav., is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. 107, D. T., vice 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones, 10th Cav., relieved (S. O. 111, Sept. 3, D. T.)

Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg., and Richard T. Yeatman, 14th Inf., are detailed as members G. C.-M. convened at Fort Sidney, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 79, D. P. (S. O. 94, Sept. 3, D. P.)

Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., and Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., will report to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., for temporary Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 95, Aug. 25, D. N. M.)

Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., will report to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., for temporary G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 95, Aug. 31, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. Isaac T. Webster, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Bidwell, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the C. O. of the post for Garrison Court-martial duty; on the completion of which he will return to his station, Fort Mason (S. O. 107, Aug. 30, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, 5th Art., is detailed a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., by par. 2, S. O. 168, D. E., vice Asst. Surg. W. G. Spencer, Med. Dept., relieved from the detail (S. O. 169, Sept. 8, D. E.)

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

The following officers and enlisted men are announced as constituting the team of twelve of the Dept. of South for 1888: 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, Bat. E., 2d Art.; 1st Sergt. Jas. Jennings, Bat. L, 3d Art.; Sergt. Jas. Campbell, Bat. K, 3d Art.; Lieut. Chas. A. Bennett, Bat. E, 3d Art.; 1st Sergt. Jas. Johnstone, Bat. G, 3d Art.; Private H. J. Fullerton, Band, 3d Art.; Corp. John Sliney, Bat. K, 3d Art.; 1st Sergt. Johan Hansen, Bat. I, 3d Art.; Mus. J. H. Bannon, Bat. B,

3d Art.; Private Edward Bruner, Bat. L, 3d Art.; Mus. John Parker, Bat. E, 2d Art.; Sergt. Warren Brayton, Bat. H, 3d Art. Alternates—Private A. Hoppl, Bat. E, and Corp. Michael Clinton, Bat. I, 3d Art. 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., having made the highest scores, is entitled to the Department medal as provided for in G. O. 53, of May 15, 1882, H. Q. A. (G. O. 11, Sept. 3, D. S.)

So much of par. 4, S. O. 88, D. P., as details Sergt. M. E. Flynn, Co. I, 14th Inf., for duty in connection with the Dept. rifle contest, is so amended as to designate Sergt. Flynn as company representative, and he will report at Fort Omaha, Neb., by Sept. 10 (S. O. 95, Sept. 5, D. P.)

1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. O. A. Bennett, 3d Art., belonging to the Dept. of South rifle team, will proceed from Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., to Creedmoor, L. I., and report to Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d Art., in charge of the competition for places on the Division team. Lieut. Taylor having made the best aggregate score during the competition will report at Hdqrs. Dept. of South, en route, to receive the Department medal awarded him (S. O. 90, Sept. 4, D. S.)

The following named enlisted men, members of the Dept. of South rifle team, will proceed from Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., to Creedmoor, L. I., and report to Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d Art., in charge of the Division competition, viz.: 1st Sergt. Jas. Jennings, Bat. L; Sergt. Jas. Campbell, Bat. K; 1st Sergt. Jas. Johnstone, Bat. G; Private H. J. Fullerton, Band; Corp. John Sliney, Bat. K; Sergt. Johan Hansen, Bat. I; Mus. J. H. Bannon, Bat. B, and Private Edward Bruner, Bat. L, 3d Art.; Mus. John Parker, Bat. E, 2d Art.; Sergt. Warren Brayton, Bat. H, 3d Art. Alternates—Private A. Hoppl, Bat. E, and Corp. Michael Clinton, Bat. I, 3d Art. (S. O. 90, Sept. 4, D. S.)

Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf., is assigned to duty in charge of the camp for competitors for places on the Dept. of Dakota rifle team, to be established at Fort Snelling, Minn., and 2d Lieut. E. F. Glenn, 25th Inf., is assigned to duty at the camp as commissary and quartermaster (S. O. 163, Aug. 31, D. D.)

The following named officers will report in person at Fort Snelling, Minn., on or before Sept. 11, to Capt. S. E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., in charge, for duty in connection with the competition for places on the Dept. of Dakota rifle team: 1st Lieut. John W. Wilkinson, Adj. 7th Cav., Fort Meade, D. T., and 2d Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; Harvey D. Reed, 25th Inf., Fort Hale, D. T.; James T. Kerr, 17th Inf., Fort Yates, D. T.; Henry T. Allen, 2d Cav., and William H. Sage, 5th Inf., Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 163, Aug. 31, D. D.)

1st Lieut. G. D. Wallace, 7th Cav., will report to Capt. J. C. Gilmore, 24th Inf., for duty in connection with the approaching rifle contest at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 181, Sept. 6, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Reno, I. T., was ordered, Sept. 5, to send to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Capt. F. T. Bennett, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Waters, 20th Inf., and Private Samuel P. Crow, Co. C, 20th Inf., as competitors; also Private David Harris, Co. I, 23d Inf., if he be a marksman (S. O. 181, Sept. 5, D. M.)

The following officers and enlisted men are announced as constituting the team of twelve of the Dept. of East for 1888: Private Augustus Eskite, Bat. A, 3d Art.; Private H. W. Stamford, Bat. A, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. R. O. Van Vleet, Co. H, 10th Inf.; Corp. James Crutley, Bat. E, 4th Art.; Sergt. Joseph Bailey, Co. B, 10th Inf.; 1st Sergt. John Ryan, Co. K, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. E. Allen, Bat. B, 5th Art.; Sergt. Richard J. Williams, Bat. B, 2d Art.; Sergt. Daniel Hayes, Bat. M, 5th Art.; Q. M. Sergt. William Korosky, 4th Art.; Private Patrick Furry, Bat. D, 2d Art., and Sergt. Charles Ryan, Bat. G, 4th Art. Alternates—Private George Johnson, Bat. L, 2d Art., and 1st Sergt. Benjamin Blue, Co. K, 10th Inf. Private Augustus Eskite, Bat. A, 3d Art., having made the highest score, is entitled to the gold medal described in G. O. 53, of May 15, 1882, H. Q. A. (G. O. 9, Sept. 3, D. E.)

1st Lieut. William P. Van Ness, Bat. C, 1st Art., is assigned to the command of the marksmen who will assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, on Sept. 8, 1888, for practice, and to compete, on Sept. 20, 21, and 22, for the honor of a place in the Department team (S. O. 109, Sept. 3, D. Cal.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospl. Steward Albert Fench is granted a furlough for two months—S. O. 180, Sept. 4, D. M.

Par. 11, S. O. 180, Aug. 18, 1888, W. D., in the case of Hospl. Steward Charles E. Lord, is revoked—S. O., Sept. 6, W. D.

A furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Hospl. Steward Ludwig Stamm, now at Fort Halleck, Nev., and for four months to Hospl. Steward Alfred Whitaker, now at Fort Totten, D. T.—S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.

Hospl. Steward John Lempe will report to the C. O. sub-post of Mayers Spring, Tex., for duty—S. O. 112, Sept. 6, D. T.

OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

While a sergeant and guard were conducting a deserter from Harrisburg to David's Island on Wednesday, the deserter when at Reading asked to have his handcuffs removed, as they hurt him. This was done. Soon afterwards, when the train was at full speed, he jumped through the window, and apparently unhurt, escaped to the woods. The sergeant and guard, as soon as they could get off the train, went in pursuit, but could discover no trace of the deserter.

Furloughs have been granted for two months to Private E. G. Harper, Co. A, 20th Inf.; for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to 1st Sergt. Michael Young, Bat. G, 2d Art., Newport Bks, Ky.; for three months to Private John Keninger, Troop D, 3d Cav.; for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Louis Duna, Co. G, 23d Inf.; for four months to Corp. Polybe Rosat, Co. I, 16th Inf.

The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Denis Collins, late private Co. F, 5th Inf., is remitted—S. O. 94, Sept. 3, D. P.

In the case of Private Wm. F. Butterfield, Troop B, 7th Cav., the unexpired portion of his sentence, including dishonorable discharge, is remitted—G. C.-M. O. 139, Aug. 28, D. D.

In the case of Private Hermann Horn, Light Bat. F, 4th Art., the unexpired portion of his sentence is remitted—G. C.-M. O. 143, Sept. 5, D. D.

The unexpired portion of the confinement in the case of Private Jacob H. Thimison, Co. G, 8th Inf., is remitted—G. C.-M. O. 74, Aug. 28, D. Cal.

Ammunition for Cavalry.—Existing orders allow to the cavalry in original cartridges 400 rounds carbine ammunition and 400 rounds revolver ammunition per man, annually, to such troops as are not supplied with reloading tools for both kinds of ammunition. As reloading tools have been supplied the cavalry for carbine ammunition it is recommended that the allowance be reduced to 240 rounds per man in original cartridges—money value \$7.30. Approximately the same as for infantry with cost of powder and lead for reloading material slightly in favor of the cavalry. That until the cavalry is supplied with reloading tools for revolver ammunition the allowance remains as now, in original cartridges, 400 rounds per man annually. When these tools are supplied that the allowance be reduced to 240 rounds per man annually, original cartridges, money value \$4.80. This will allow about an equal number of rounds as for the rifle and carbine. (Chief of Ordnance, August 9, 1888.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the East.—The public buildings at Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me., were sold at public auction August 31, under the supervision of General Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., the purchasers being residents of Eastport.

A Camp Galtbaird, Md., correspondent writes: "The married officers have their quarters some distance from the regular encampment. General Ayres, Major Langdon, Captains Rodgers, Graves, Wilson and Ramsay, Lieutenants Mitchell, Grimes, Curtis, Eastman, Weaver, and Assistant Surgeon Mosely have their families with them. The officers' families vie with each other in making the time pass agreeably, and a peaceful and happy Army colony is thereby maintained. The interior of some of the officers' tents are tastefully decorated with Chinese fans, banners and other pretty ornaments, giving some of them the appearance of cozy little drawing-rooms. Lawn tennis, croquet, base ball and other sports are indulged in, and much amusement is thereby afforded. In camp nearly all trades are represented. Shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, barbers and cabinetmakers manage to make considerable extra money while they are off duty. The encampment has attracted many visitors during the summer. On Sunday, especially, the morning inspection is always well attended by persons from the surrounding country."

Commanders of the following posts have been directed to send to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for alteration and the attachment of hydraulic buffers: Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.: Four front pintle barrette carriages and chassis, increased in height, for 15-inch Rodman guns. Fort Wadsworth or Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.: Twelve front pintle barrette carriages and chassis, for 15-inch Rodman guns. Fort Warren, Mass.: Five front pintle barrette carriages and chassis, increased in height for 15-inch Rodman guns. (S. O. 169, Sept. 8, D. E.)

Department of Texas.—We are in receipt of a copy of a Roster, dated August 31, of the non-commissioned officers of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, who number 119 in all with six vacancies. Some of them have held their positions for several years. Sergeant-Major Edward F. Winters was appointed February 14, 1877. Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Gill, December 9, 1877. The senior first sergeant is Gustave W. Falbush, of Troop D, who was appointed June 15, 1875; 1st Sergt. Albert Knask, of Troop B, following next, May 1, 1878. The senior sergeant is James Hoey, of Troop D, who was appointed July 1, 1872, and the others range from 1876 to 1883. The senior corporal is James O'Brien, of Troop B, who was appointed October 2, 1881. The roster is neatly printed, and reflects credit upon the Regimental press, from which we presume it emanated.

The following marksmen left Fort Davis, August 31, to take part in the Department contest at Fort Clark, Texas, under command of Lieut. Jones: 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones, 10th Cav.; Sergt. Major T. R. Garnett, 10th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Willard Falos, K, 16th Inf.; Sergt. Clayborn Woody, C, 10th Cav.; Corporal Pybe Rosat, I, 16th Inf.; Corp. Romeo Mat-terwate, H, 10th Cav.; Corp. Nihil Puler, K, 10th Cav.; Private Gustavus Parker, A, 10th Cav.; Private Benjamin Berry, I, 10th Cav.; Private Henry Allen, D, 10th Cav.; Private Peter C. Mozeley, M, 10th Cav.

Department of Arizona.—A despatch of Sept. 6, from El Paso, says: "Major Ornate, commanding the troops at Casas Grandes, with an escort of twenty-five men, found the Apaches in force about fifteen miles from that point. It was arranged that he and four others should advance, and the Chiefs Nana, Chatto and Geronimo should come forward with an interpreter and hold a pow-wow in full sight of the escort. They made the following proposition: That the Mexican Government should give Indians twenty square leagues of land, from Podra Verde to the Casas Grandes River; that the Government should furnish seed and plant ground for them for one year; also that the Mexican troops should be withdrawn from the vicinity. There are 200 bucks in the party. General Requiers sent the despatches to Mexico asking instructions."

A despatch of September 10 from El Paso says: "Advices have been received from Casas Grandes that the Apaches have sold in that town a chased gold ring marked 'R. R. F. to F. N. McC.' and two gold bracelets marked 'McComas.' Geronimo, the chief who captured Charlie McComas, was in Casas Grandes last Wednesday, and said he had not seen Charlie McComas since the fight with Crook. The Apaches, under the white flag, are trading at Casas Grandes with the Mexicans. Terrible consternation prevails, and as the Mexican troops are trying to surround them a fearful combat is hourly expected. There are at least 250 Apaches at Casas Grandes, and the people are loud in their fears of Crook, whom they assert captured the squaws, and left the bucks to the Mexicans."

Department of Dakota.—We are indebted to Adjutant Geo. H. Kinzie, 15th Infantry, for a handsome roster of the regiment, corrected up to August 31st. Since the first of January last, but few changes have taken place in the commissioned list. Col. Buell is dead, and Colonel J. N. G. Whistler has succeeded him. The other field officers and Regimental staff are the same, and so are the captains and first and second lieutenants. Captain Chas. Steelhammer, who is "present sick," was recently before a Rotting Board and may shortly be retired.

Recently, at the request of Governor Hubbard, Colonel Gaines Lawson, Captain 25th U. S. Infantry, was detailed to be present at the encampment of the State militia at New Ulm and White Bear lake last month. On Aug. 29 Colonel Joseph Bobeleter of New Ulm, Lieutenants Houde and Clyde, of Little Falls, and Lieutenant Ives, of St. Peter, of the Second Regiment, and Captain McCarthy, of the Emmett Light Artillery, called on Colonel Lawson, at Fort Snelling, and, on behalf of the officers present at the New Ulm encampment, presented him with a costly field glass, appropriately inscribed.

A Fort Custer correspondent writes, August 30: "For several weeks cavalry at the headquarters of the 2d Cav. has been conspicuous by its absence. This morning, however, we were treated with an infusion of new life. Troops L and H, from Assiniboine, arrived, and were very welcome. Many old acquaintances were observed to meet, recognized principally as 'The '79 Batch.' Their first impression is that Custer in no particular compares with Assiniboine. Chaplain Lindensmith, of Fort Keogh, paid us a visit last Sunday, and conducted the Catholic church services, preaching in the evening to a full house on 'The Sweetness of Life.' Hospital Steward J. Rinehard, wife and daughter, left yesterday for Columbus, O., having requested a change to facilitate *materna medica*, and graduate. He stands high in the estimation of all with whom he has been officially connected, and it is very much hoped he will obtain the diploma that will enable him to become an independent practitioner."

The preliminary rifle competitions at Fort Snelling commenced Thursday of this week under the supervision of Capt. S. E. Blunt, who had everything in fine shape for the work before him and the competitors. There are rumors at Fort Keogh that a portion of the command may be ordered to Fort Maginnis shortly.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLANOR, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Post Office address, care U. S. Consul General, Halifax, N. S. Still cruising on fishing grounds. A despatch, dated Halifax, Sept. 7, says the *Allanor* arrived at Sydney, C. B., Sept. 7, from Magdalen Island.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Left New York, Aug. 22, for the Fishing Banks. A despatch announces her arrival at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 29, and after a stay of a few days sailed, Sept. 4, up the St. Lawrence.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. s. a.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Arrived at Portsmouth Sept. 8, having left Portland Sept. 4. The time at sea was improved by exercising the crew, and taking certain compass observations required by the Bureau of Navigation. Address, Portsmouth.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. A despatch says the *Vandalia* left Quebec, Canada, Sept. 6, for Georgetown. Expects to arrive at Halifax about the last of September.

Capt. Wallace writes that their recent visit to Montreal was one continued ovation from the time of arrival until they sailed. The authorities extended every possible courtesy, policing the dock where they made fast and watering the adjacent street. The ship was crowded with visitors of all classes, and but for the assistance of the police the crowd would have been unmanageable. The citizens gave them a grand ball. The Grand Trunk R. R. took the officers over the Victoria bridge in a special train, and offered special cars to take them to any places they wished to visit on their road. The officers were unable to accept half the invitations they received. Nothing was omitted that would tend to make their visit pleasant. The visit of the *Vandalia* to the St. Lawrence has had a very happy effect, she being the first American man-of-war to visit Montreal, if not Quebec. Capt. Wallace received the following despatch while at Quebec from the President of the Board of Trade at Montreal:

Friends here will ever cherish remembrance of your visit. God bless you and all. Please express to your officers our regrets at your departure. F. W. HENSHAW.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore T. S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver (f. s. n. s. a.). At Montevideo July 25. Under orders for Madaga-car. Going to Rio de Janeiro, when yellow fever disappears, for the purpose of going into dock for the examination of her copper.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At the New York yard, having been inspected by the Board of which Commo. De Kraft is president. She is not to go out of commission, but will be furnished with a new crew. Some outfits will have to be supplied before she is again ready for sea, and some slight repairs made.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 10. Officers and crew all well. On Aug. 6, sighted a vessel ahead which bore down for the *Nipisic*. At noon boarded her, the Belgian barquentine *Bouquet*, of Antwerp, 35 days from Cape de Verde, bound to Rio Grande de Sal. Had signal of distress flag at half mast and tied in the middle. The master was very sick, and the mate had died three weeks before, both afflicted with dropsy. Sent surgeon on board to provide suitable remedies. At request of master for assistance in navigating vessel into Rio, Lieut. C. A. Clarke, accompanied by Ensigns F. Swift and W. G. Richardson were sent on board for the purpose. Lieut. Comdr. Reiter and Dr. Smith, who boarded the barquentine, reported her in good sanitary condition, there being no evidence of any other disease or complaint on board than dropsy.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. n. s. a.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. A cable announces her arrival at Port Mahon, Spain, Sept. 12.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoli Ludlow. Put into Portland, England, on Sept. 5, according to a London despatch.

A despatch just received from Commander Ludlow, dated at St. Paul de Loando, reports his movements and proceedings, since last despatch, up to July 4. The vessel has since arrived at Southampton, England. She left the Congo, June 27, for St. Paul de Loando. At Banana, Congo, Commander Ludlow found the U. S. Consul of St. Paul, Mr. L. de R. du Verges, sick with fever at the house of a French merchant. Mr. Du Verges had been some distance up the Congo, and was awaiting a steamer to take him to St. Paul. Comdr. L. offered him a passage, together with Mr. Niles, a lieutenant of the Belgian army, who is in charge of H. M. Stanley's expedition, and was in company with the consul. Mr. Niles is in charge of two stations. Called on Mr. de Bloeme, the gentleman in charge of the Dutch factory, who was formerly Mr. Stanley's agent at Banana, and obtained much interesting information from him, which, together with what was obtained from Mr. du Verges and Mr. Niles and others, will be embodied in the final report of the cruise of the *Quinnebaug*. On the evening of June 30 the English gunboat *Stork*, Lieut.-Commanding Blennerhassett, R. N., arrived from Mayumba, with English consul. A very melancholy accident had happened up the river at that place, resulting in drowning of the surgeon and lieutenant of the *Stork* and of an English trader who was with them. The commanding officer was in the boat with them, and had a narrow escape. The party were in a large whaleboat belonging to the trader, with a negro crew, and had gone some fourteen miles up the river to shoot hippopotamuses. About sunset one of the brutes attacked the boat, and capsized it. The captain remained with the boat with one negro, and all the others struck out for the shore, not far distant. The captain and the negro paddled the boat to the shore, and after much difficulty reached dry land, as the high, stiff grass had to be passed, and then about fifty yards of mangrove swamp. Reaching the shore, he found all the negroes, who told him that all the white men were drowned. He could not believe it, as they could all swim. As the negroes refused to venture on the river, as it was then dark, he obtained a canoe, and made a sail, and sent a message to the ship fourteen miles down the river, for boats and grapnels. These reached the scene of the disaster the next morning, but nothing could be found, and it was not until three days after that the bodies were found, un mutilated, but much swollen. The paymaster of the *Stork* had been placed on the sick list the day previous to the accident, and on the arrival of the vessel at St. Paul, and learning the particulars, Commander Ludlow offered medical assistance, and whatever else he could do. The passed-assistant surgeon of the *Quinnebaug* attended

the sick on board the *Stork*, but the paymaster died on the 3d, and was buried on the following day.

The following vessels were found at Banana: French gunboat *Singulare*, the small Portuguese gunboat *Vehena*; in St. Paul found the Portuguese corvettes *Duo de Terceira*, *La Reina de Portugal*, the *Quenza*, the *Buyo*, and the *Douro*. Commander Ludlow called on all the authorities, including the Governor, at St. Paul, and the calls were duly returned. Etienne Goumet, cabin steward of the *Quinnebaug*, died at Banana of diarrhoea. Comdr. L. thought he might have been saved had he reported his illness promptly, but he attempted to treat himself without calling on the surgeon.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Sailed from New York, Aug. 20, for Lisbon.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, Alaska. Commander J. B. Coughlan has been ordered to relieve Comdr. Merriman from command, per steamer of Aug. 10.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. n. s. a.), Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Arrived at Callao, about Aug. 30.

IREQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Banda. At Coquimbó, Chili, Aug. 5. Left Aug. 15 for Callao, Peru, under sail. Officers and crew well.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Reached Payta, Peru, July 13. Would leave Aug. 27 for Callao. Capt. A. P. Cook was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of Aug. 20 from New York.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut.-Commander Francis W. Dickens. Store ship. Callao, Peru, July 10.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. Care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal., will be the best address for this ship until the beginning of next year. Pay Director Schenck telegraphs from San Francisco, that the *Pensaicola* arrived at Honolulu Aug. 19, thirty-eight days from Callao, on her way to Japan. All well. Hoped to get off by Aug. 30.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. Arrived at Callao, Peru, Aug. 18. Commander A. T. Mahan was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of Aug. 20, from New York.

Asian Station—Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. Commander Barker reports by cable his arrival at Batavia on Sept. 4. The *Juniata* sailed Sept. 7 for the north. Comdr. Barker reports Prince's and Great Channel's safe. Avon Bezee Channel, all lights out except Java head. The Dutch cruisers are warning vessels.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Commander Harrington, of the *Juniata*, reports through Stevens' despatch agent at London, that he arrived at Singapore, Aug. 31, had received the Department cable instructions, and would proceed in a few hours to Batavia, Straits of Sunda, to warn vessels as directed.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander O. S. Cotton. Commander F. J. Higginson sailed, August 9, to take command. Left Roke, Corea, July 6, and arrived at St. John's Harbor, Corea, July 18. Left there July 19, and reached Nagasaki July 21. Sailed from Nagasaki Aug. 16, on return to Corea. Will be relieved by the *Essex*, and then go to Chefoo, to afford facilities for the U. S. Minister, John Russell Young, to visit ports in China.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gilden. Was at Hong Kong, China, July 24, undergoing repairs.

RIICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. s. a.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. Yokohama Aug. 16. Arrived at Nagasaki from Shanghai July 2. Left July 5, and reached Yokohama July 9. Condition good.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Arrived at Yokohama Aug. 11. All well on board. After slight repairs, will go to Corea to relieve the *Monowacy*.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. R. L. Phythian. Is fitting at New York as the flagship of the Asiatic Station. There is no certainty as to when this vessel will be ready. Men for her crew have been received from different points.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. H. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. A cable despatch reports that the *Jamestown* arrived at Madeira Sept. 11, en route to the U. S. All on board well.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. Off West Twenty-third street, New York, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. O. Wise. Left the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 3, for Provincetown, Mass. Arrived there Sept. 4.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at Oyster Bay, New York, Sept. 5. Will remain until Sept. 15.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. Arrived at New York, Sept. 4.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieutenant Uriel Sebree. At New York, undergoing repairs.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. Sailed Saturday, Sept. 8, for St. John's, Newfoundland.

We give below her list of officers: Captain A. W. Johnson, commanding; Lieut. Comdr., C. J. Train; Executive Officer, Lieut. J. M. Grimes; Navigator, Lieut. C. C. Corn wall, C. A. Stone, J. D. Adams, and Ensign A. N. Wood; Watch Officers, Chief Engr. H. W. Fitch; P. A. Engrs. A. Kirby and John A. Tobin; Asst. Engr., G. H. Bull; Paymaster, R. P. Lisle; P. A. Surg., J. C. Byrnes; Captain U. S. M. C., I. H. Washburn; Chaplain, D. H. Tribon; Naval Cadets, R. W. Gatewood, C. C. Willis; Boatswain, Peter Johnson; Gunner, John Russell; Salmaker, J. W. Wingate; Carpenter, M. F. Roberts; Pay Clerk, A. Royard. Letters should be sent care of U. S. Consul, Halifax, Nova Scotia, until Oct. 5.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Mare Island at last accounts.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New London, Conn.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. J. F. Merry, commanding temporarily. At Boston. Ran on the rocks; was put into the dry dock for repairs, and is now out and ready for orders.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Arrived at St. John's, N. F., Sept. 13, bringing news of the loss of the *Proetus* in the ice, and the consequent failure of the Greely relief expedition.

Department of the Platte.—A despatch from Cheyenne, of Sept. 6, says: "Stock men of Northern Wyoming believe there is grave danger of hostilities in the coming fall from roving bands of Crows, Sioux, Cheyenne, Shoshones, Ban-nocks, and Gros Ventres who are off the reservations on hunting permits of the Indian agents. There is no buffalo and but little small game in the country."

Capt. C. A. Coolidge, U. S. A., Inspector of Rifle Practice, is preparing for the preliminary practice for the annual meeting which will be held on Sept. 22 and 24. He has received from Washington several instruments for conducting the firing, recording results, including an anemometer, an electric battery, a self register and a telephone.

A Roster of Troops for September comes acceptably to hand. Gen. Howard's command consists of the 5th Cavalry, Light Battery D, 5th Artillery, the 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th regiments of infantry, and six companies of the 14th Infantry. This force is distributed amongst 12 garrisoned posts.

Sixty-four riflemen, one from each company or troop and band in the Department, and 27 scorers and markers, are beginning to gather at Fort Omaha for the annual department rifle competition. Practice begins September 17, and Capt. Coolidge, Department Inspector of Rifle Practice, is busy preparing for the meeting at the range.

Department of the Columbia.—A Port Townsend, Wyo., correspondent writes: "Across an arm of the Sound is Port Townsend, garrisoned with seventy men. It is real nice and kind of the soldiers to stay there, because if they went away somebody might come and steal Discovery Bay. On Vancouver Island, commanding the entire straits, England has stationed a line of vessels that in case of any 'little unpleasantness' could, in twenty four hours, sweep down and wrench from us every city, every foot of the Sound. When impudence has two or three times slapped her face and impudence has kicked her down stairs, perhaps America will brace up on her hind foot and build some gunboats. Port Townsend is a pattern port. Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Blakely, Port Ludlow, are her children, and have the same general characteristics. At the wharf of each place will be found crafts from Peru, Mexico, Germany, Brazil, San Francisco, and Portland, loading with lumber, the manufacture of which is the leading industry of Puget Sound."

The Portland News, referring to the recent visit of Gen. Sherman to Vancouver Barracks, says: "Among the events of the day was a grand review held by Gen. Sherman. The entire force was drawn up in line, and presented a creditable appearance. After the review the General requested that the troops get ready for the field, as he desired to see if they would acquit themselves as well as they did on parade. The troops were then returned to quarters, and in fifteen minutes were back on the field and had their tents pitched, had established kitchen, etc. The quickness with which this maneuver was executed elicited the encomiums of all who witnessed it. Many veterans of the war were present, both as soldiers in the ranks and as civilians in attendance, on the grounds. The whole review reflects great credit on Gen. Miles, Gen. Morrow, and the officers of his command."

Division of the Pacific.—The wastage of water at the Presidio of San Francisco being reported excessive, Major-General Schofield, in Special Orders 106, of Aug. 29, directs that the grounds of officers' quarters be not done except by gardeners having charge of them; that the flow of water through water-closets be stopped, excepting when closets are in use, and that the water service at all quarters be regulated with great economy; that water be not allowed to run to waste in company gardens during the day, and that none whatever be used there during the night; that at the stables only the water absolutely required for use be drawn; and in general that all water-cocks be shut off at night.

District of New Mexico.—Gen. Mackenzie, in a special order of Sept. 1, directs the commanding officer Fort Bliss, Texas, to cause the bodies now lying buried in Blocks 7 to 8 in town of El Paso to be exhumed, boxed and shipped to Fort Selden, N. M., for interment at that post.

THE MULTICHARGE GUN.

EXPERIMENTS with the Haskell multicharge gun was commenced at Sandy Hook, Sept. 6th, and have been continued up to the present time. The moderate charge of 13 pounds of powder was used in the breach the first shot, the result being a pressure too small to be recorded, and the initial velocity of the shot 1,067 feet per second. The charge of powder in the breach was increased to 15 pounds and the shot weighed 109 pounds. The pressure recorded 20,800 pounds per square inch and the velocity of the shot 1,204 feet per second. The shot took the rifling well. Experiments were next had for the purpose of testing the gas check wads and to ascertain the amount of powder required to bring the pressure in the pockets up to 20,000 pounds per square inch. The charge of powder in the first pocket was 15 pounds and in the breach the same. The shot weighed 110 pounds. The pressure on the breach was 20,400 pounds, but that in the pocket less than 18,000 pounds, too low to be recorded. The velocity of the shot was 1,345 feet per second. The next firing was with a charge of 15 pounds in the breach and the same amount in the first and second pockets. The pressure in the breach recorded 20,100 pounds and that in the pockets was too low to be recorded. The velocity of the shot was 1,500 feet. The gas check wads worked perfectly, cutting off all windage. Another shot was fired with a breach charge of 15 pounds and a first pocket of 20 pounds. The pressure in the breach was 20,600 pounds and that in the pocket 22,250 pounds. The initial velocity of the shot was 1,455 feet per second.

The experiments are under the personal supervision of Mr. Haskell, who, after making some little improvement to the breach gas-check, expects to have every thing ready by Tuesday or Wednesday next, to inaugurate a series of public trials. The officers of the Ordnance Corps at Sandy Hook are close observers of the preliminary trials, and though they have no official connection with the trials which have taken place so far, keep a careful record of results.

THE LOVE OF GOLD LACK.—At one of those governmental changes which are so frequent in South America, the new President sends for an artist, and asks him to design some official uniforms. "I want something brilliant," he said; "the people like that. Just look here, I have myself sketched out some ideas, and you can work according to them." The artist looks at the presidential album. "Yes, I see. Here is the Navy, and here is the administration. And these large boots, with amaranth tops, and this superb feather, for whom is all this?" "That is the uniform of the secret police!"—French paper.

T. B. Peterson and Co., of Philadelphia, have issued "Guy's Marriage; or, The Shadow of a Sin," by Henry Gréville, well known to novel readers.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

MIANTONOMAH, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Henry M. Robeson. Put into Commission at Washington, D. C., Sept. 3. Has been ordered to New York.
 COLORADO, 1st rate, 50 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.
 FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain L. A. Boardman. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.
 INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.
 SPEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. D. McRitchie. At the Navy-yard, Washington. Will accompany the Miantonomah from Washington to New York.
 ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.
 WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.
 WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Webb. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajaz*, *Calcutta*, *Lehigh*, *Manhasset*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Lieut. J. A. Chesley.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

When the United States flagship *Richmond* was at Shanghai, China, the great Chinese leader, Li Hung Chang, visited the ship and was received with all the honors, and an exhibition drill was given for his entertainment. He was very much delighted with the whole affair, and in return the next day sent a slight token of his appreciation. The "slight token" aggregated as follows: Twelve live sheep, two bullocks, two hundred fowl, one thousand pounds of bananas, one thousand pounds of fruit, eight cases of English beer in pints (eight dozen each case), eight cases of English beer in quarts (four dozen each case), eight cases of claret (one dozen quarts in each case).—*Boston Transcript*.

A Boston paper says, "A communication to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals informed it that many of the oxen used in the Navy-yard for the hauling of lumber were unfit for work, on account of old age. An officer of the society called at the yard, and seeing two emaciated specimens attached to a team, ordered the driver to stop, under penalty of arrest. The team was stopped, but the driver insisted that he was obeying the orders of his boss. The boss was seen, but he sent the officer to the head of the department; from there he was sent to the commandant. He was everywhere told that he had no jurisdiction, and that he had no right to interfere with the National Government, and at last left to get further instructions from the society's officers."

Docks are multiplying in the West Indies. There is a dock in Demerara which can take in a vessel of 1000 tons, a ship at St. Thomas equal to 1000 tons, a splendid graving dock at Martinique equal to 8000 tons, one at Havana equal to 2500 tons, and there is a likelihood of another at St. Thomas equal to 5000 tons, and one at Jamaica equal to 3000. At Martinique the charge is only eighteen cents per ton after the first day.

An Arabic manuscript, dating from the latter half of the fourteenth century (1365) conveys the curious information that the merchant vessels trading at that time in the Indian Ocean, carried four divers, whose duties were solely to discover and stop leaks in the hull of the craft below the water line. Sound of the trickling water indicated the points of danger.

Reports of ill-treatment on board the United States Ship *Lancaster*, flagship of the European squadron, are discredited at the Navy Department. The desertions from the vessel have been few, no requests for recruits having been received from her commander, who certainly would notify the Government if 280 seamen and marines had left the ship as reported.

Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay will be ordered to command the U. S. S. *Alert*, which is now being fitted for sea at San Francisco. It is expected that the *Alert* will be ready for sea some time in October, and she will probably be ordered to China.

This expedition in charge of Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. H. Davis will be engaged during the coming winter at the various ports on the coast between Salina Cruz, in Mexico and Valparaiso. The expedition will sail from New York per Pacific Mail steamer of Sept. 20.

The Rowlands have repaired the steering and propelling apparatus of the U. S. torpedo boat *Alarm*, at Norfolk, and when her bottom is painted she will be again ready for service. It is not likely that she will be put in commission and again put on trial until October or November.

A TEST of Capt. Douglas Ottinger's sand wheel was made at Erie, Pa., Sept. 6, under the supervision of the Advisory Board of the Life Saving Service. Among those present were Capt. F. A. Baby, president of the board; General Superintendent Sumner I. Kimball; Capt. J. A. Merriman, general inspector; Capt. D. A. Lyle, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and J. C. Patterson, Lighthouse keeper at Sandy Hook. Capt. Ottinger, who was also the inventor of the life car, has presented the sand wheel invention to the Government. It consists of a wooden tire of continuous concave sections, which builds a little roadway for itself in the shape of oblong blocks. The result of the trial was very satisfactory. A surf car, loaded and weighing 2,700 pounds, was hauled by eight men 1,000 feet in five minutes. The wheel made no depression in the sand whatever. The wooden tires were then taken off, when it was found with the same load the ordinary wheels made a depression of two inches.

The U. S. S. *Shenandoah*, now at Boston, is to be ready for her officers and crew, Nov. 1.

The *Miantonomah* will leave the Washington yard, Sunday forenoon, for the Navy Yard, New York, where she will be put out of commission, and have her turrets put on her.

The *Ossipee*, at League Island, is expected to be completed by the 1st of January next.

The *Phlox* arrived at the Navy Yard, Washington, on the 4th inst., with a draft of men for the *Miantonomah*, and left the same day on her return.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

SEPT. 10.—Commander Henry Glass, to duty in the equipment department, Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 29th of September.

SEPT. 11.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Davis, to take charge of the expedition to the west coast of South America in continuation of the work of establishing the secondary meridian of longitude by means of the electric telegraph.

Lieutenants John A. Norris and Charles Laird, to duty in

connection with the expedition under Lieutenant-Commander Chas. H. Davis.

SEPT. 12.—Lieutenant William Kilburn, to the receiving ship *St. Louis* on the 1st of October.

Lieutenant Bradley A. Fiske, to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., on the 1st of October.

Boatswain John McCaffery, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st of October.

Sailmaker John C. Herbert, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st of October.

Commander C. J. Barclay, Lieutenant J. W. Graydon, Ensign W. W. Buchanan and G. Wilkes; Naval Cadet G. B. Weeks, Assistant Paymaster L. Hunt and Passed Assistant Engineer H. S. Ross, to the *Alert* on the 6th of October.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. A. Urquhart, to take passage in the *Alert* for duty at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

SEPT. 13.—Commander Richard P. Leary, to command the receiving ship *Wyandotte*.

Paymaster Arthur Burtis, to the *Galena*. Assistant Engineer H. K. Ivers, to the *Trenton*.

DETACHED.

SEPT. 3.—Lieutenant J. N. Hemphill, from the *Powhatan*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 10.—Captain Robert Boyd, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 29th of September, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign D. W. Coffman, from the training ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

Professor S. Newcomb has reported his return home from the expedition to observe the Transit of Venus, and has resumed his duties as Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac.

Assistant Engineer H. K. Ivers, as instructor at the Polytechnic School, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer J. R. Wilmer, from the *Ranger*, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

SEPT. 12.—Lieutenant Richard M. Cutts, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 30th of September, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieutenant Frank F. Fletcher, from duty in the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to duty in connection with the expedition under Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Davis.

Lieutenant Seth M. Ackley, from the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, on the 1st of November, and granted one year's leave of absence from that date, with permission to remain abroad during that time.

Chief Engineer Isaac McNary, from the *Minnesota*, having been ordered to duty connected with the Advisory Board, on the 6th of September.

Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Hall, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, at Norfolk, and ordered to the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon, from special duty on the *Alarm*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 12.—Boatswain Isaac T. Choate, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th of September, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker John A. Birdsall, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th of September, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign A. B. Clements, from the *Ranger*, and ordered to the *Alert*.

Ensign S. J. Brown, from the *Observatory*, and ordered to the *Alert*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Simons, from the Hospital at Yokohama, and ordered to the *Alert*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. T. Percy, from the Hospital at Norfolk, and ordered to the *Galena*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. C. Lippincott, from the *Galena*, and to wait orders.

Lieutenant Willie Swift, from duty at New London, Conn., and ordered to the *Alert* on the 6th of October.

SEPT. 13.—Lieutenant-Commander Joshua Bishop, Lieutenants Henry W. Lyon, Chas. O. Allibone, Jefferson F. Moser, Daniel D. V. Stuart, H. O. Rittenhouse and Austin M. Knight; Ensigns Valentine S. Nelson and Geo. F. Ormsby. Chief Engineer H. B. Nones. Passed Assistant Engineers Wm. H. Harris and Henry Herwig. Boatswain Daniel Ward. Gunner John Gaskin. Carpenter Henry Rigby, and Sailmaker Saml. H. Boutwell, from the *Galena* and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Grove S. Beardsley, from the *Galena* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant John E. Roller, from the *Minnesota* and ordered to special duty in New York. Lieut. W. McC. Little, from the *Colorado* and ordered to the *Minnesota*. Surgeon George A. Bright, from duty at Philadelphia, Sept. 30, and ordered to the *Galena*, Oct. 1. Paymaster E. Putnam, from the *Galena* and ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Assistant Engineer Harry Hall, from the *Tennessee* and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander Wm. H. Webb, from Command of Receiving Ship *Wyandotte*, and ordered as Executive of the *Alert*.

REVOKED.

SEPT. 3.—The order of Ensign L. K. Reynolds to the *Miantonomah*, and wait orders.

RESIGNED.

Ensign John E. McDonnell, to take effect March 1, 1884, and granted leave of absence until that time, with permission to leave the United States.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. H. Greenleaf for one year from September 11.

To Gunner Wm. E. Webber for three months from September 15.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant-Commander Frederick A. Miller has been extended until November 1, next.

PROMOTED.

John E. McDonnell to be an Ensign in the Navy from June 25, 1883.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Sept. 13, 1883:

George Wood, seaman, June 27, U. S. S. *Palos*, Hong Kong, China.

MARINE CORPS.

SEPT. 6.—First Lieutenant S. H. Gibson, detached from the Portsmouth, N. H., Barracks, and ordered to proceed to Annapolis, Md., and report October 1 next for duty at the Marine Barracks.

First Lieutenant R. D. Wainwright, detached from the Annapolis, Md., Barracks, and ordered to proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report October 1 next for duty at the Marine Barracks.

Major August S. Nicholson, adjutant and inspector, ordered to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report September

7 to the president of the Board of Inspection for temporary duty with that board in the inspection of the guard of the U. S. S. *Galena*, and having performed this duty to return to headquarters.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Broome March 6, 1883, is cancelled and he is ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and report on October 1 next for duty as the commanding officer at the Marine Barracks.

Captain Wm. S. Scheuck granted three months sick leave from September 8.

INSPECTORS APPOINTED.

The following officers have been assigned by the Naval Advisory Board as inspectors of steel for the new cruisers subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy: Lieutenant Franklin J. Drake to Boston, Lieutenant Fernando P. Gilmore to Chester, Pa.; Assistant Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood to Philadelphia, and Passed Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee to Pittsburgh.

Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton has been assigned to duty, by the Naval Advisory Board, at the Morgan Iron Works at New York, as inspector of machinery for the new cruisers.

DISMISSED FOR HAZING.

Naval Cadets Benjamin Trappell, 2d Dist. W. Virginia; Archibald Campbell, 16th Dist. New York; Ellsworth P. Bertoloff, 5th Dist. New Jersey; Franklin Moeller, 18th Dist. New York.

THE VANDALIA BALL.

DESCRIBING the ball given to the officers of the *Vandalia*, at Montreal on Friday night, August 31, the *Montreal Gazette*, says:

Shortly before 9 o'clock the guests began to assemble in the drawing rooms and corridors, and within a short time after that hour the following officers of the *Vandalia* arrived and were welcomed by the Reception Committee: Capt. Wallace, Lieut. Commander B. P. Lamberton, Lieut. S. C. Faine, Lieut. W. H. Norstrand, Chief Engineer Wilson, Ensign W. L. Burdick, P. A. Surgeon C. W. Deane, Paymaster W. N. Wainmouth, Lieut. of Marines G. O. Reid, Naval Cadets Sempie, Kent, Shock, Stout, Gayn, Charles E. Rommel and Willis B. Day. The scene in the reception rooms was a charming one; the intermingling of uniforms, the dark blue of the naval officers, the red, blue and green of our own militia, with the severe black of the citizens and the light costumes of the ladies affording some delightful contrasts, making up a brilliant tout ensemble. After a brief interval spent in the parlors during which the filling of programmes, which by the way were very tastefully gotten up, went on briskly. The company then proceeded to the ball room where the following ladies and gentlemen took their places for the

Quadrille of Honor.

His Worship the Mayor,	Mrs. Matthew,
Mr. W. D. Bentley,	Miss White,
Captain Wallace,	Mrs. Stearns,
Judge Mathison,	Mrs. Schweb,
Hon. R. Thibaudau,	Mrs. Stewart,
Mr. C. O. Perrault,	Mrs. Tiffin,
Mr. Thos. White, M. P.	Mrs. J. S. Hall, Jr.,
U. S. Consul Gen. Stearns,	Mrs. Wurtelo.

Second Set.

Mr. Meredith,	Mrs. Bentley,
Mr. Hector McKenzie,	Mrs. Thibaudau,
Hon. J. C. Wurtelo,	Mrs. Elwes,
Lieut. Com. Lamberton,	Mrs. Whitehead,
Paymaster Wainmouth,	Mrs. Noonan,
Mr. Nye,	Mrs. Nye.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.

The U. S. Light-house steamer *Fern*, Lieut. West in command, was in the harbor a few days ago.

Gen. S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., of New York, is at the Muenchinger cottage.

Dr. Forsyth, U. S. A., was at the Ocean House a few days ago.

The U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Lookout* arrived here from Albany Saturday evening. The Asst. U. S. Fish Commissioner, Major T. B. Ferguson, and family were on board.

Asst. Paymaster Cowie, U. S. N., attached to the *New Hampshire*, is away on leave.

O. P. Remick, of the U. S. Revenue Marine Service, is at the Perry House. He was formerly stationed here on board of the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*.

The wife of Major Randolph, U. S. A., is the guest of Mrs. Samuel Powell.

The Newport Artillery will visit Taunton, Mass., for two days in October.

Paymaster Furey, U. S. N., has been away on leave. Naval Contractor T. D. Wilson is at the Perry House.

REVENUE MARINE.

The *Ewing*, Lieutenant Mullett, arrived at Fort Monroe, Sept. 7. The Marine Hospital Service have sent Dr. P. H. Balch, of Washington, there to take up his quarters on the *Ewing*, and relieve Dr. Smith of some of his onerous duties.

The Revenue Steamer *Levi Woodbury* arrived at Portland, Sept. 8, having the Revenue Steamer *Manhattan*, Captain George W. Moore, in company. After conveying the *Manhattan* as far as the Nantucket shoals, the *Woodbury* will resume her usual duties along the coast.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 13, 1883.

The following have passed successfully their examinations for admission to the Naval Academy as naval cadets: W. B. Moseley; At large, Edw. F. Morgan, E. W. Carpenter; Arizona, C. T. Hill; Arkansas, C. E. Hudson; Connecticut, S. B. Huribut; Delaware, Levi L. Bortolotto; Illinois, A. N. Hill, E. Toiin; Indiana, J. E. Ethell, J. E. Zimmerman; Iowa, M. P. Buchanan; Kansas, J. J. Ballinger, Herbert L. Draper; Louisiana, L. L. Young; Maryland, A. L. Porter, N. T. Pascock; Joseph L. Weathers; Oliver P. Frock; Massachusetts, G. H. Burage, W. T. Hollis; Minnesota, F. N. Hubbs, M. E. Swainston; Missouri, Creighton Churchill, A. P. Campbell, G. E. Synott; J. A. Ussdale; New York, Valentine H. Miller, E. K. Cole, J. J. Martin, Henry E. Brooks, Walter R. Allen; North Carolina, Wm. G. McMillan; Ohio, C. O. Corcoran, J. V. Ricketts, F. J. Pearce, Geo. W. Logan; Pennsylvania, George W. Eyre, A. A. Stant; South Carolina, V. Bine, M. F. Hawk; Tennessee, Earl Edmundson, Robt. Stocker, C. T. Paillip; Texas, Henry L. Greydon, E. M. Tinsler; Utah, Eliot Snow; Virginia, Jas. W. Sims; Wisconsin, Henry A. Allen.

The third classmen do not seem to have had enough of hazing and Court-martials yet. Last night Naval Cadet Ramsey attempted to haze a fourth classman named Thomas P. Morgan, who only entered yesterday. The matter was reported to Commander Thomas, in charge of the *Santee*, and he gave a severe admonition to the fresh young sea-dog.

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LIEUT. AMBROSE B. WYCKOFF, U. S. N., who was
navigating officer of the ill-fated *Ashuelot*, and who
came out with flying colors during the investigation of
the loss of that vessel, has recently been assigned to
duty as navigating officer of the *Monocacy*, and has been
ordered to make a survey of the river leading from
Leone, the capital of Corea, to the coast. In a recent
letter to a friend in Washington, Lieut. Wyckoff says
that he expects the survey, which is considered one of
great importance, will last a good while and will be full
of hardships. The party will be compelled to abandon
the ship and take to the boats, camping out during the
entire time. The tide in the river rises as high as thirty
feet, and at low water there is a wide stretch of mud
flats on either side of the water.]

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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The Swedish monitor *Thordon*, reported to have
foundered, is now safe in dock at Karlskrona. The
Thordon, commanded by Captain Schoemeyer, one of
the ablest officers in the Swedish navy, struck on a reef
in the ship's channel near Norrköping, on the east coast
of Sweden. The accident was occasioned by a buoy in
the channel having been displaced. She was raised and
towed into port by the Neptune Salvage Company.

The War Department has this week appointed a
Board of Officers to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., on the
first of October, to examine the young gentlemen se-
lected by President Arthur for commissions in the
Army, subject to examination as to their mental and
physical ability. The members of the Board are experi-
enced and judicious officers, well fitted for the service
required of them. They are Major Richard Loder,
Captains J. G. Ramsay and James Chester, and Lieut-
enant J. P. Wisser, of the Artillery, and Dr. Stevens
G. Cowdrey, of the Medical Department.

GENERAL A. H. Terry, U. S. A., at the Villard re-
ception last week at St. Paul, responded for the Army,
and was, says the *Pioneer Press*, received with deaf-
ening cheers, which well attested the regard in which
he is held in St. Paul and the Northwest. Referring
to the connection of the Army with the Northern Pacific
Road, he said: "It is not so brilliant a part as that
of war—it does not dazzle the eyes of the multitude—
but it brings with it the happy consciousness that the
soldier has wrought noble work and permanent good to
his fellow-men; and this has been the part the Army
has borne in regard to this great enterprise. It has been
a comparatively humble part: for it has created not,
but simply held in check contending forces, and made
it easier to conquer. But in the knowledge that it has
borne even this humble part, the Army has its abundant
reward."

The name of the officer to whom we referred last
week as having disappeared from a post in Arizona,
short in his Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance
accounts, is 1st Lieutenant John M. Porter, 3d U. S.
Cavalry, of Fort Thomas, whose deficiency is reported to
be a little short of \$2,000. The facts were known to
us last week, but we deemed it best to withhold the
name until they had been more clearly established.
No clue has so far been obtained to Lieutenant
Porter's whereabouts. He was graduated No. 13, in
the class in 1879, from the Military Academy, to which
he was appointed from Alabama.

FROM our General Court-martial orders published
this week it will be observed that Lieutenant-Colonel
Montgomery Bryant, 8th Infantry, has been acquitted
of the charges upon which he was recently tried at San
Francisco, and that Major-General Schofield has ap-
proved the proceedings and findings of the court and
released Colonel Bryant from arrest. He has conse-
quently resumed command of his regiment and the post
of Benicia Barracks.

The retirement of General Henry J. Hunt, Colonel
5th U. S. Artillery, on Friday of this week, September
14, causes the following promotions in the Artillery arm:
Lieutenant-Colonel John Hamilton, 5th Artillery, to
Colonel of that regiment, which will probably retain
him at his present station, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.;
Major Henry W. Closson, 5th Artillery, to Lieutenant
Colonel of that regiment, which will still retain him in
command of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island; Captain
Marcus P. Miller, 4th Artillery, to Major 5th Artillery.
Major Miller is on duty at West Point, but his promo-
tion may result in relieving him from there for duty
with his regiment in New York Harbor. 1st Lieuten-
ant J. P. Story, 4th Artillery, on Signal duty for sev-
eral years, gets his company, and 2d Lieutenant Clarence
Deems, 4th Artillery, becomes 1st Lieutenant. Lieut-
enant Deems is at present at Fort Adams, and may re-
main on duty there on promotion.

MILITARY riflemen of experience agree that in order
to secure increased accuracy of fire at the longer ranges
the spirit level should form a part of the rear sight.
While the long range military experts are able to level
their rifles by aligning the straight edges of their sliding
bars with the top edges of several targets, the sights of
our service rifles do not permit this, and when it
is remembered that the tipping of the sight notch a
single point either way, (which is very little, indeed,
for any marksman,) is fatal to a good score, the
necessity of the level becomes apparent. Yet no
official steps seem as yet to have been taken
towards the adoption of an appliance of this kind, and if
the Ordnance Department don't soon look after this
matter it is likely to be anticipated. An Army rifleman
has introduced a device of this sort which is easy of ap-
plication, inexpensive, and can be readily affixed and
detached so as to be entirely secure from accidental
injury. The level is applied to the base of the rear
sight by turning out the rear screw far enough to allow
the screw to slide into a slot in the base of the level
and then turning the screw in again until the level is
held firmly in its place. This mode of fastening the
level is better than any plan of attachment to the tang
screw of the rifle, as it admits of the eye taking in both
bubble and rear sight notch at the same time. The ap-
pliance has been tested by practical riflemen and is
regarded with universal favor. The drift at long ranges
can be counteracted by setting the level so as to
give the rear sight an inclination of about one-half point
to the left at the 800 yards elevation. We have been
furnished with a limited number of these levels, which
we will send by mail post paid to those who may wish
to try them, on receipt of the price—one dollar each.

THE inquiry into the recent hazing of naval cadets is bringing
to light something a good deal more disgraceful than boyish
practical joking. It has already demonstrated that one of the
very first ideas instilled into the minds of the young men who
join the Naval Academy, is a false code of morals. They are
taught that it is honorable to abandon honor, honest to lie and
upright to cheat. They are taught that the duty they owe the
Government which clothes, feeds and educates them is nothing;
the duty they owe to comrades who deceive and maltreat them is
everything. They learn that honor does not require them to
obey any law that they can possibly evade, but does require them
to injure themselves if necessary to shield a comrade from de-
served punishment. If this is the effect of the training system in
use at Annapolis, the sooner that institution for the encourage-
ment of vice and immorality is abolished, the better.—*Philadel-
phia Bulletin*.

This is nonsense. What has the teaching of the
Naval Academy to do with the boyish ideas of honor
which were the unwritten code of every manly lad
long before the United States Navy was established?
It is right and proper that the cadets at Annapolis
should be taught to obey the laws—the law against
hazing included—but that gives no occasion for this
sort of Pecksniffian talk, of which we, at least, have
had a surfeit. It is true that the first man, Adam,
peached on the first woman, Eve, but that disposition
has not been inherited by all of his descendants, and
had Adam commenced as a boy it is doubtful whether
he would have done as he did. We question whether
even the dreadful Dr. Busby—who kept on his hat in
the presence of the king lest his pupils should suspect
that there was a greater man in England than he—
could persuade any manly lad, who valued his honor,
as he understood it, more than his hide, to betray a
school-fellow. It is all wrong, no doubt, as the law
stands, but the disposition which the *Bulletin* criticises
is the result of manly quality in young fellows which

we should be sorry to see disappear from the Navy. For one we should prefer to submit to bazing.

It is to be questioned whether the law which prescribes a definite and so severe a penalty for this offence, without regard to its quality, is a wise one. The punishment of the offence should be left to the authorities of the Academy. Our lads should be made to understand that a disposition to take advantage of those weaker than they has no part in a manly character; but a distinction should be made between this and the mere predisposition to boyish pranks, the harmless character of which is recognized on both sides. While neither should be encouraged, or even allowed, it is not wise to class them together as offences of equal magnitude.

HENRY J. HUNT.

On Friday of this week, September 14, Bvt. Major-General Henry J. Hunt, Colonel 5th U. S. Artillery, and Commander of the Department of the South since 1880, passed from the active to the retired list, having reached the age of sixty-four years. His splendid record of forty-four years devoted service to his country is so well known that only a slight reference to it is necessary here. He was graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1839, with Halleck, Thom, Callender, Burton, Haskin, Ricketts, Ord, Canby, and other distinguished officers, and was assigned to the artillery arm, with which he has ever since been more or less identified. In the Mexican War Hunt achieved honor and reputation at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. At the assault and capture of the City of Mexico he was distinguished for gallantry and soldierly conduct, and the brevets of captain and major closely followed. At Molino del Rey he was twice wounded.

From the close of the Mexican War to the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion Gen. Hunt served in important positions in various sections of the country. In 1861 he was at Fort Pickens, and engaged in its defence, and in June came North and entered upon active service in the field, which continued with scarcely an intermission until the capitulation of Gen. Lee. Soon he was appointed Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in all of its memorable campaigns, South Mountain, Antietam, Rappahannock campaign, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, Fort Steadman, and others, ending with the Capitulation, April 9, 1865. On the 15th of September, 1862, he had been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, receiving the brevet of Major-General of Volunteers July 6, 1864, for gallantry and distinguished conduct at Gettysburg, and in the Regular Army he received the brevets of Colonel, Brigadier-General, and Brevet Major-General for his eminent services. Since the war ended he has served in command of his regiment, and as a Department Commander, and now, still hale and vigorous and in the possession of an unclouded intellect, seeks the quiet of private life. The good wishes of the Army go with him, for he has ever upheld its honor by his own high sense of devotion to it, and care and love for it, and the country owes a debt of gratitude to one who has done his country such service. It is a reproach to the country that it should find no better reward for such men as General Hunt, and General Getty whose withdrawal from active service follows speedily, than retirement with a rank inferior to that of men who, whatever the honors they are worthy of, have no such record of service as these distinguished soldiers.

PAIN AS A STORM INDICATOR.

THE friends of Capt. Robert Catlin, U. S. Army, are aware that he has for some years been serving as an animated barometer, to determine problems with reference to the relations of pain to weather, suggested by that eminent specialist in nervous disorders, S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., of Philadelphia. Capt. Catlin has just published a report on his case, which was read before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, June 6, 1883. In an introduction to this Dr. Mitchell specifies some of the circumstances which peculiarly fitted Capt. Catlin for the service he has undertaken in the cause of medical science. In the first place, he is the victim of traumatic neuralgia, resulting from the loss of his foot, crushed in battle by a round shot, in August, 1864. Aside from the pain resulting from this mutilation, and which has been felt at intervals ever since in the lost foot, the observer is in admirable health; "his attacks are so definite as to coming and going as to create little difficulty in this direction, and from his former position as instructor in certain scientific branches at West Point he is well qualified by training to pursue this difficult study." "I may add," says Dr. Mitchell, "that I never knew any man more free from

unwholesome attention to his own ailments;" and we may add that we never knew of a man who bore his burden of pain with more cheerful resignation and philosophy.

That this burden is by no means a light one is shown by the fact that the total amount of pain for the eight years ending in January 1st, 1883, was 12,944 hours, or nearly one-fifth of the time. This is Capt. Catlin's calculation, but as he is free from pain during sleep the proportion of pain during his waking hours is more nearly one-quarter. The winter months, it appears, hold the advantage as pain producers, and the proportion while the sun was north of the equator was 6,783 hours against 6,161 hours while it was south of the equator. March has the lead among the months, January being a close second, and November, December, May, February, April, August, October, September, July, and June following in this order. The average duration of pain was found to be greatest in February, 20.8 hours, the average for the whole time being 18.97 hours. February is one of the coldest, if not the coldest, of months, and contains probably the greatest barometric fluctuations of any month in the year; low temperature and high barometer producing pain and extreme barometric undulations extending its duration.

As the result of the observation of sixty well defined storms, through ten consecutive months, it appears that storms announce their coming by the twitching of Capt. Catlin's nerves when the storm centre is at an average distance of 680 miles, ranging from 200 to 1,200 miles. "Storms from the Pacific are felt the farthest off, very soon after crossing the Rocky Mountains. Those which move along the coast from the Gulf of Mexico are associated with neuralgia, not quite so intense and are not felt as a rule until within the average neuralgia distance." Should the pain be on a day of intermitting rain, it takes on an additional activity just before the increasing shower and continues twenty to forty minutes; this will sometimes happen four or five times in twelve hours. Each little increment of pain seems to bear about the same relation to the showers as the main attack bears to the storm. Eating a meal hastens an attack and intensifies it when on. Eating for example at 8 A. M. brings on at 9 A. M. an attack not due until 10 o'clock. There is an ebb tide of pain just preceding meals, and storms coming within range during the early and middle sleeping hours do not ordinarily arouse their victim but delay their attack until sleep becomes less profound, thus following the ordinary rule that a victim of pain does not experience an attack until after a brief release from the influence of the anæsthetic sleep. Intense auroral periods are also believed to produce the pain.

As to treatment, Capt. Catlin says: "There has been no treatment in a medical way of late. I have had good health, take a great deal of exercise, but in a rather irregular way; my appetite is always good and I sleep well, except when the disturbance of neuralgia interferes. Physical exercise, nutritious food (have found milk most fattening of all), and light, agreeable occupations are, I found, the best regimen for a neuralgic subject." Diagrams illustrating the relation between neuralgic pains and the barometer accompany this brochure, which in the opinion of that competent authority, Dr. Mitchell, constitutes a most valuable contribution to the strict science of medicine. It is unfortunate that any officer should be subject to such an experience as Capt. Catlin has had for nearly twenty years; it is fortunate that, finding no escape from it, he should have the patience and zeal for science which have prompted him to make his own experience available for the benefit of other sufferers.

THE CAUSE OF THE DAPHNE DISASTER.

SIR E. J. REED, M. P., was appointed by the British Government a commissioner to inquire into the cause of the recent accident at the launch of the steamship *Daphne*, by which 124 lives were lost. In his report Mr. Reed states that the *Daphne* disaster and other casualties to ships, that are of frequent occurrence, are due, for one thing, to the general practice of shipbuilders in not making fuller and more exact scientific investigations of the qualities of their ships, than they have been in the habit of doing. In the case of the *Daphne* Mr. Reed says: "The builders should have calculated the initial stability of the vessel, and finding it as small as it was—as they should have done—they should have naturally altered the conditions of the launch." But what is of more importance, it appears that the builders of the *Daphne* only followed the general practice of shipbuilders and shipowners, and the report calls special attention to the grave defect in the assumed theory of the stability at the light draught which this disaster has been the means of disclosing. "I am of opinion," Mr. Reed says, "that no such cal-

culations as would usually be made either at Linthouse, or at many scores of other private shipbuilding establishments, would have been likely to develop the real state of the ship." The manner in which shipowners often act with reference to the design and construction of a ship is also blamed. "The truth is that frequently it is not upon any defined principle that the proportions of mercantile steamships are fixed." "The specification (of the *Daphne*) was based upon the experience of the company, and rested in no degree upon any exact calculations whatever." The system pursued in this and many other cases "of entrusting the overseeing of ships, throughout their construction and equipment, exclusively to persons who are unable to judge of the effects which enforcement of their requirements may produce upon stability and other vital qualities, is an essentially bad and dangerous one."

Going beyond this special disaster, Mr. Reed censures the Board of Trade for their "failure to perform the duties they are charged with, of preventing ships from being built and sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition. Vessels capsize and disappear at sea, and the word 'missing' is recorded against them in an official return; yet no means exist, notwithstanding all our shipping legislation, for insuring that the facts will be brought to light; indeed, at the official inquiry which follows under the present conditions, the question of stability may not even be mentioned." . . . "The recent Legislation of Parliament has, in my opinion," says Mr. Reed, "been much less efficient in preserving life and property at sea than it might have been had the Board of Trade understood and recognized the very large extent to which the question of 'stability' of necessity enters into the design, construction, stowage, load-line, freeboard, and almost every other subject with which the Board has to deal in regulating merchant shipping matters. . . . It seems obvious that the *Daphne* disaster should be followed by a general extension of the practice of fully calculating the stability of ships, and more especially of the practice of calculating 'curves of stability' for vessels at successive draughts of water, from light or launching draught to the deepest load draught, and from the various conditions of coal and cargo stowage. It may tend greatly to facilitate this desirable object if I state in conclusion that the labor and time of calculation are greatly reduced, with no loss of accuracy, by the employment of a very ingenious instrument known as 'Amster's Integrator,' which is coming into use on the Clyde and elsewhere."

THE ANNUAL RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

THE Division and Department Annual Rifle Competitions of 1883, are now well under way, and we shall hope soon to be able to give an account of them. The competitions of the Military Division of the Missouri commence at Fort Leavenworth, September 25th, Major J. C. Bates, 20th Infantry, in charge, and those of the Military Division of the Pacific at the Presidio, San Francisco, October —. The contest of the Atlantic Division is going on at Creedmoor this week, under the supervision of Colonel W. D. Whipple, of the Adjutant-General's Department, assisted by Captain F. B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Artillery.

The competitions of the Department of the East took place last week, and a full account of results was given in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of September 8th. Those of the Department of the South also took place last week at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., under the supervision of Lieutenant E. S. Dudley, 2d U. S. Artillery, and we publish this week the results, 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d U. S. Artillery, being the winner of the gold medal. The Department of the Missouri contests commence at Fort Leavenworth, September 25, under supervision of Captain J. C. Gilmore, 24th Infantry, and those of the Department of Dakota, at Fort Snelling, Minn., September 25, under the direction of Captain S. E. Blunt, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. The Department of Texas has its contests at Fort Clark, September 25, under the supervision of Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cavalry, and the Department of the Platte, at Fort Omaha, September 25, under the direction of Captain C. A. Coolidge, 7th U. S. Infantry; the Department of California, at the Presidio of San Francisco, to commence September 20, under the supervision of Lieutenant W. P. Van Ness, 1st U. S. Artillery; the Department of the Columbia, at Vancouver Barracks, to commence September 15. That of the Department of Arizona took place at Whipple Barracks, Sept. 6th, 7th and 8th, under the direction of Lieutenant L. P. Brant, 1st U. S. Infantry. The interest in these competitions has by no means abated, although, as the result of experience, there is more regularity and less excitement connected with the preliminary preparations, which must not, however, be mistaken for lack of interest. The prizes given by the War Department are

all in the hands of Division and Department Commanders, and the competitions of 1883 promise to be quite as successful as those of previous years, if not more so.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE AZTEC CLUB.

ONCE a year the veterans of the Mexican war, who are members of the Aztec Association, meet to renew the revels in which they participated thirty-six years ago, in the Halls of the Montezumas. The day chosen as an anniversary is the 14th of September, for then, in the year 1847, after a series of fierce battles and unparalleled victories, of a few ardent soldiers led by an irresistible commander against a nation in arms, the entrance to the capital was achieved, and the war with Mexico brought virtually to a close. Not a month had elapsed before the club was organized, with the curious but effective name—the Aztec. About twenty officers met and adopted a constitution, after which others were elected by ballot, to the number of one hundred and fifty. It was a social circle. General Scott gave them for a local habitation the elegant furnished residence of Senor Bocanegra, who had been Minister to the United States before the war. An excellent restaurant or *fonda* was established, and the club continued in successful operation until the end of the war in 1848.

On the return of the Army to the United States, it seemed that the purpose of the club having been accomplished, its occupation was gone. But it was too fondly cherished by its members to be permitted to die. A medal and a diploma were devised; occasional meetings, from the nature of the case seldom numerous attended, were held in New York. In point of fact it would have dragged along a very feeble existence, had it not been that General Robert Patterson, having been elected president, called the meetings in Philadelphia and entertained the members at his own table on the anniversary day. A new spirit was evoked. On his death in 1881 General Hancock became president, and General Grant Vice President. The other officers are General Hazen, Treasurer; General Tower, Vice Treasurer; and Professor Coppée, Secretary. Last year a subscription dinner was given in New York, this year the same plan has been followed. About thirty subscribers sat down to a banquet at Pinard's rooms, No. 6 East 15th St., and first discussing a fine menu, then rang the changes upon the men and memories of "Auld Lang Syne." The room was surrounded with tropical plants, from Mexico, and on each dinner card were painted, by hand, scenes from the picturesque nature of that flowery land. A Government band made sweet music "to fill up the pauses," and thirty elderly gentlemen flung off thirty years, and felt as they did when they sought the "bubble" at the mouths of Mexican guns.

One feature of the club remains to be mentioned; its means of self perpetuation. In the first place, officers of the Army who fought in Mexico, but were not members, are now eligible for membership; and, secondly, every member may propose for associate membership his son, or some blood-relative, who may, when elected, attend the meetings and dinners, without voting. This gives new, and, it is hoped, long life to that which would otherwise soon have expired by reaching "the last man."

Among those who were to be present on this occasion, are: Generals Grant, Alford, Blake, Crittenden, Coppée, Cady, Davis, Frost, Jos. E. Johnstone, Kendrick, Lindsay, Loring, Nelson, Oakes, F. J. Porter, Patterson, Robinson, Shepherd, Stone, Van Vleet, and Wilcox.

The toasts proposed were: 1. The President of the U. S. 2. The Old Club in Mexico. 3. The Rising Generation. 4. Reminiscences of the War. 5. The Day We Celebrate. 6. Our Honored Dead. 7. The Memories of Genls. Scott and Taylor.

ACCORDING to the latest report on file at the War Department, it appears that there are 34,300 men in the Army, a number sufficiently near to the prescribed limit. While there are undoubtedly too many desertions in our Army, those for this year are not in excess of the usual number, and the recruiting officers have no difficulty in keeping the ranks well supplied. Gen. Drum has recently stated in conversation that he did not expect to touch upon the subject of desertions in the Army in his forthcoming report, as has been reported he would do. He gave it considerable attention last year, and one of the results of his investigation was to order an army board to investigate the causes which led to desertion, in every instance. Desertions will occur, and they are expected. Many men enlist simply for the purpose of securing transportation to the West, with the firm determination of deserting to engage in mining or other attractive fields of operation.

THE President on Wednesday filled the two vacancies in the Army by appointing 2d Lieut. Wm. S. Patten, 18th Infantry, to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and Henry Granville Sharpe to be Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence. The first appointment was predicted in the JOURNAL several weeks ago. Mr. Sharpe is a son of Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, of New York. He was graduated from West Point in 1880, and was assigned to the 4th Infantry. He resigned from the Army June 1, 1882. His appointment is made under the authority given to the President by the last Congress to select from civil life.

GENERAL Pope has taken appropriate notice in a General Order (No. 20, D. Mo., Sept. 1,) of one of those acts of courage and self-devotion which do credit to the Service, and which it is well to distinguish, as he has done in this case, by special mention. He says:

"The Department Commander takes pleasure in publishing to the Department the following extract from an official report forwarded by the Commanding Officer of Fort Wingate, N. M.:

"On the 23d of August, during a violent thunderstorm, lightning struck the end of the troop corral, and passing into the troop storeroom and encountering there three boxes of ammunition, one of blank and two of ball cartridges, exploded a large number of the cartridges, setting the paper cartridge-cases on fire. Having discovered the location of the fire, 1st Sergt. J. C. Jorgensen broke into the storeroom, and with Sergeant E. Dwight Chapman and Saddler Jacob Frank, (all three of Troop K, 4th Cavalry,) carried out of the building the burning boxes of cartridges and some powder which stood beside them.

"This act of cool, determined courage reflects credit upon the Army and merits the warmest commendation. The Department Commander thanks 1st Sergt. Jorgensen and his brave companions for their soldierly conduct, and directs that this order be publicly read to them with appropriate ceremonial."

OUR naval officers in Alaska appear to have all the responsibilities of sovereignty without its authority or its prerogatives, as one of them learned when he found stopped against his pay the amount he advanced to save some of the Indian wards of the nation from starvation. We all remember too, the hue and cry which was raised last January when an Indian village was fined for disturbing the peace. Fortunately, the affair did not go beyond newspaper clamor, and the excellent results of the vigorous and necessary action on that occasion are still being experienced.

"MERELY to seize and hold the Suez Canal it was found necessary," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "to employ all our modern ironclads, the whole Mediterranean fleet, the Channel, Reserve, and East Indian Squadrons. What had we left at home in reserve? Next to nothing."

THE English Moncrieff, and our Major King, must look to their laurels, for the *Army and Navy Gazette* learns from the *Annual Register* for 1793, that "Colonel Ross, lately arrived from India, has brought with him a newly invented gun carriage, the peculiar excellence of which is that it raises the piece above the parapet of a fort or battery over which it is fired, and is immediately after brought under cover by the recoil. This carriage is supposed to be one of the greatest improvements in the sciences of artillery and fortifications ever made." It would seem from this description as if the invention anticipated the Moncrieff gun-carriage. There is one similarity certainly—each was announced as a vast improvement, likely to revolutionize the science of fortification.

At the last session of Congress Mr. Steele, of Indiana, introduced a bill providing that the expiring grades of General and Lieutenant-General should be revived for the benefit of the Lieutenant-General, Sheridan, and the senior Major-General, Hancock. The approaching retirement of Gen. Sherman revives the discussion on this subject, and, so far as we can observe, the opinion so far as expressed is in favor of such a measure, which should receive early attention at the next session, so that it may not fail, as it did before, for want of time.

THE following naval cadets, found guilty of the offence of hazing, were upon recommendation, on Sept. 12, dismissed the Naval Academy and the naval service: Benj. Trapnell, 2d District, W. Va.; Archibald Campbell, 16th, N. Y.; Ellsworth P. Berthold, 5th, N. J.; Franklin Moeller, 18th, N. Y. This is the last of them probably, so far as the Navy is concerned, for, under the law, they are ineligible for reappointment. E. T. Witherspoon, 2d District, Conn.; S. B. Windam, 8th, Mo., and Philip Andrews, 7th N. J., have been acquitted.

A PARTY of naval officers will sail from New York, September 20th, to determine the difference of longitude of various ports on the west coast of Central and South America, by means of the electric telegraph. The party will consist of Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Davis, and Lieutenants Jao. A. Norris, Chas. Laird and F. P. Fletcher.

It is a curious fact that the Chinese are the only people who have thus far actually adopted the magazine gun as an arm for their troops. The French have it in their navy, but thus far it has not got beyond the experimental stage in their army or in any other of the European armies. The Chinese have, we are informed on excellent authority, some 30,000 of the Hotchkiss gun in the hands of their troops, and are constantly adding to the number. They have also made purchases of the Hotchkiss machine gun through their Minister at Berlin.

THE U. S. S. *Albatross* arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Thursday of this week, September 13, bringing the melancholy intelligence that the Greeley relief expedition is a failure, the *Proteus* having been crushed between two heavy ice-floes on the 23d of July, at the entrance to Smith's Sound. Not one word of intelligence has been received from the Greeley Arctic expedition. Capt. Pike, of the *Proteus*, the scientific party, and the crew, came home by the *Yantic*. The *Proteus* left St. Johns on June 30 in company with the *Yantic*, which was sent, as a matter of what now proves to have been a very necessary precaution, to afford relief to the *Proteus*, in case of such an accident as has occurred. Lieut. Earnest A. Garlington, 7th Cavalry, is in command of the relief party on the *Proteus*, and the failure of his efforts to reach Lieut. Greeley and his party is full of unpleasant foreboding for the fate of the brave fellows to whose rescue he was sent. An immediate effort will be made to fit out another expedition of relief under private supervision, as the amount appropriated by the last Congress, \$150,000, has all been expended.

WE understand that Gen. Hancock will probably be instructed to assume command of the Department of the South until the appointment of Gen. Hunt's successor, which will not be made until after Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the Army. What action will then be taken will depend upon who succeeds Lieut. Gen. Sheridan at Chicago. All the changes will be made at once, but as yet the matter has not been considered by the authorities.

IN view of the strained relations of China and France, which may at any time lead to open war, Rear Admiral Crosby has been cabled to protect American interests in China and to hasten the arrival of the *Enterprise* and *Juniata* on the coast if necessary. They were last at Batavia. There have been serious demonstrations of Chinese hostility to foreigners at Canton lately.

THE new Cavalry recruiting detail, to report Oct. 1 is, so far as ascertained, as follows: 1st Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. John W. Martin, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Sprole, 8th Cav., and Capt. S. T. Norvelle, 10th Cav.

THE Ordnance Department are preparing to inaugurate a series of trials with the 15-inch gun, with especial reference to the merits of the improved carriage when subjected to the strain of the increased charge—130 pound of hexagonal powder. Opportunity will also be taken at these trials to prepare a new set of range tables for the 15-inch gun.

REAR ADMIRAL SHUFELDT will be detailed, at the suggestion of the Department of State, to take charge of the Korean Embassy on their arrival.

THERE were great doings at Paris in connection with the unveiling of the memorial which has been erected at Combeville in commemoration of the defence of Paris in 1870-71. A large contingent of the garrison attended and marched past the monument in the usual loose fashion of French soldiers. The monument is surmounted by an effigy of a National Guardsman with his hand in his pouch as if about to load his rifle.

THE National Association of ex-Prisoners of War will convene at Cleveland, Ohio, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, September 19 and 20. The gathering is expected to be a large one. Each State in which there is a State association is entitled to five delegates besides the president of the State association, and between fifty and sixty representatives will attend. Among those who have expressed their intention to be present are Gen. A. S. Streight, of Indiana, who gained quite a reputation by tunnelling out of Libby prison, John W. January, of Illinois, who lost both feet because of scurvy at Andersonville, and J. F. Holliger, of Toledo, who lost an arm from being vaccinated at Andersonville with poisonous virus.

The last spike in the Northern Pacific road was driven at "Golden Spike" on the afternoon of September 9, in the presence of President Villard and his 400 guests, and in the neighborhood of 300 visitors. Addresses were made by President Villard, the Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of the Interior, and ex-President Billings, and on behalf of the foreign guests by the British Minister, Sir James Hannen, the German Minister, and Dr. Kneiss of the Berlin University. The Governors of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Oregon, and Washington were severally introduced, and made brief and appropriate remarks. General Grant was then loudly called for, and he stepped forward and said he was reminded by the speeches to which he had listened of the fact that he had something to do with the great Northern Pacific enterprise. When Gov. Stephens, 30 years ago, organized his surveying expedition, the speaker was a lieutenant, acting as quartermaster and commissary, on the Columbia, and he issued the supplies for the expedition. Was he not, then, entitled, he asked, to some of the credit which had been apportioned out to others? He added that the inter-colonial railroads would have amounted to little but for the men who, after the war, sought the Territories as fields of enterprise. They had made these railroads possible and prosperous. At the conclusion of Gen. Grant's speech three rousing cheers were given. After some further doings 300 men quickly laid the iron and drove the spikes on the 1,000 feet of uncompleted track, except the last spike. When nearly completed a cannon salute was fired by the detachment of the 5th U. S. Infantry present. Mr. Villard handed the sledge to H. C. Davis, Passenger Agent of the Manitoba road, who drove the first spike on the Northern Pacific, when that road was begun in 1870, and had therefore been selected to drive the last. The spike was not a golden one, but was the same as Mr. Davis drove in 1870.

Plans for the centennial celebration to be held in Newburgh, N. Y., October 18, are now assuming shape. "We propose," says Historian Headley, who is a resident of Newburgh, "to close the list (of celebrations) extending through so many years by a grand centennial in Newburgh. As the first one celebrated a peaceful event, the Declaration of Independence in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, so the last will celebrate a peaceful event, the proclamation of peace to the Army and its final disbandment." The exercises of the day will include a procession at 11 o'clock a. m. to be reviewed by President Arthur and the other distinguished guests who are expected. It will consist of military, fire and civic organizations, together with detachments of artillery, cavalry and infantry from the Regular Army, marines from the North Atlantic Squadron and naval apprentices from the training fleet. The most extensive arrangements are being made for the procession, and many of the best organizations in the country will participate in it. The drawback of limited hotel accommodation is to be overcome in a measure by Secretary Lincoln, who has promised to send Army tents. Many of the organizations will come by boat, upon which they will make their headquarters while at Newburgh.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR writes that he hopes to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Burnside Memorial Hall, in Bristol, R. I., this month, and the appointment of the day for the ceremony has been delayed to await his convenience.

SOME newspaper says: "The French expected to have a military promenade in China. They may have it yet, with John Chinaman close behind them."

HONORS TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

GENERAL SHERMAN is now on the homeward course. He arrived in San Francisco, August 30, and his reception there by his comrades of the Army and old friends in civil life was a hearty one. After enjoying the sights of the city and the harbor, a visit to the military posts, etc., he left for Los Angeles early in the week. In a letter to Col. Tontellotte General Sherman states that he would be at the Needles on the Colorado Sept. 12, at Fort Wingate on the 13th, at Santa Fe on the 15th, and at Salt Lake on the 20th. The 24th and 25th he would pass at Denver, and arrive at St. Louis Oct. 3, remaining in that city until the 6th, and arriving at Washington about the 8th of October. General Sherman expected to show to Justice Gray, who was a member of the party, the beauties of landscape of the Northwestern country, but the pleasure of the trip has been greatly marred by the unfavorable condition of the atmosphere. During the entire journey through the Northwestern country the air was thick with the smoke of extensive forest fires, which obscured from view all of the distant mountain peaks. In all other respects the General's trip is said to have been most enjoyable. The visit to Vancouver Barracks was perhaps one of the most pleasant of the journey. He arrived there August 23 with his party, then comprising Gen. N. A. Miles, Gen. Tidball, A. D. C.; Col. R. I. Dodge, Major John Moore, Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, and Justice Gray of the U. S. Supreme Court. On Friday, during the day, he reviewed the troops and inspected the barracks. In the evening a reception was given in his honor by Gen. Miles at his quarters, which was attended by all the garrison residents, guests from Portland, Olympia, Seattle, and Vancouver, and officers from other posts in the Department of the Columbia. The house was handsomely decorated, the general arrangements being in charge of Lt. O. F. Long, A. D. C. At 8.30 p. m. the presentation of guests commenced, the honors being done by Mrs. Morrow, wife of Gen. H. A. Morrow, in the absence of Mrs. Miles in the East. After the reception, dancing, to music by

the 21st U. S. Infantry, began. At 11 p. m. came refreshments, and then dancing was resumed until 1 a. m., when one of the most enjoyable affairs ever held at Vancouver Barracks terminated. Amongst the military guests and their families present were Gen. O. D. Greene, A. A. G.; Mrs. Greene and Miss Greene; Lieut. O. F. Long, aide-de-camp; Capt. Frank D. Baldwin; Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Baldwin; Major W. A. Elderkin; Major John Moore; Captain Cullen Bryant; Capt. G. C. Smith; Dr. F. L. Town; Capt. J. H. Bartholf; Mrs. T. E. Wilcox and Miss Wilcox; Gen. H. A. Morrow and Mrs. Morrow; Lieut. D. Cornman; Capt. G. M. Downey; Lieut. E. B. Rheem; Lieut. C. A. Williams and Mrs. Williams; Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel and Mrs. Bonesteel; Lieut. F. J. Kernan; Capt. Geo. W. Evans; Lieut. F. E. Eltonhead; Capt. J. A. Haughey; Lieut. J. W. Duncan and Mrs. Duncan; Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr.; Miss Lee Boyle; Capt. F. E. Taylor; Lieut. R. H. Patterson; (Lieut. John Pope; Col. Rodney Smith; Major D. C. Poole and Mrs. Poole; Major A. S. Kimball and Mrs. Kimball; Capt. C. F. Powell and Mrs. Powell; Capt. Geo. D. Hill (retired) and Mrs. Hill, of Seattle; Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, 21st Infantry, and Lieut. E. H. Brooke, 21st Infantry. On Saturday, Aug. 24, Gen. Sherman and party left Vancouver for Portland, where a public reception awaited them, and on Sunday sailed for San Francisco.

RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR E. A. TRUAX, who was a Paymaster of Volunteers during the war, died a few days ago, at Madison, Indiana.

COLONEL EDMUND B. WHITMAN, died at Cambridge, Mass., a few days ago. During the war he served as an Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, and for sometime after it was connected with the National Cemetery Service in the South.

CAPTAIN W. J. ANSHUTZ, died in Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 15. He was pilot on the gunboat *Indianola* when she ran the blockade at Vicksburg, and was subsequently taken prisoner and confined for six months in Libby Prison at Richmond.

CAPT. JAMES N. VAN BOSKIRK, who served in the Navy during the war, with distinction, leaving the service soon after its conclusion, died at Hoboken, Sept. 7, in his 68th year. Early in life he decided for a seafaring life. At the breaking out of the war he sought a position in the Navy, and was appointed an Acting Master May 22, 1862. He was first attached to the mortar fleet and afterwards served a long period on blockade duty along the coast. He was then transferred from one vessel to another until when Admiral Farragut made his attack on New Orleans he was first officer on the gunboat *Adolph Hugo*. Capt. Van Boskirk was also present at the siege of Vicksburg, and took part in many other Union naval conflicts. At one time he was commander of one of the well known "double-enders." At the close of the war Capt. Van Boskirk returned to Jersey City and retired to private life Jan. 14, 1868.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR EDWARD HARTT, U. S. Navy, died September 12th, at Watessing, Orange, New Jersey, in his 59th year. He was a native of New Hampshire, and entered the Navy, Nov. 27, 1861, from New York, on the 25th of July, 1866, he was appointed Naval Instructor. At the time of his death he was a member of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey. The funeral ceremonies were fixed for Saturday, September 15.

THE French Admiral Pierre, whose exploits in Madagascar and return to France are matters of so recent notoriety, died September 11 from albuminuria.

THE seventieth anniversary of Commodore Perry's victory over the British on Lake Erie was celebrated at Erie, Pa., September 10.

GEN. THOMAS T. FAUNTLEROY, formerly of the U. S. Army, died at Leesburg, Va., Sept. 12, in his 87th year. A native of Virginia, he was appointed from that State a Major of the 2d U. S. Dragoons June 8, 1836, promoted Lieut.-Col. June 30, 1846, and Colonel of the 1st U. S. Dragoons July 25, 1850. He resigned May 13, 1861, to cast his fortunes with his native State.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SHAW, M. T.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1883.

For the last three weeks of August the weather was fine. A grand ball and supper was given, August 27, by Major and Mrs. Bartlett, and another, September 1, by Mrs. Dr. Kilbourne, excellent music being furnished on both occasions. Mrs. Lieut. Hale and daughter left for the East, September 3, on a visit. Lieut. and Mrs. Thies paid a visit for a few days, at Shonkin, near the Missouri River. Miss Ramsome, a niece of Mrs. Lieut. Col. Gibson, is on a visit here from the East. A. A. Surgeon W. H. Faulkner left for the East to day, his contract being annulled. Lieuts. Krause, Hannay, and Bacon left to-day on a hunting and fishing trip for one month, to the *Two Medicine Lake*. Sergt. Waller and three privates as escort. The following named representatives from this post qualified in compliance with General Order No. 19, Headquarters Department, and will report to Fort Snelling by the 11th of this month: Lt. McCoy, Co. A, 3d Infantry; Corporal Scallion, Co. K, 3d Infantry; Private Caracodon, Co. F, 3d Infantry; Private Zobel, Co. G, 3d Infantry.

A grand birthday party was given on the 24 by 1st Sergt. J. R. Leary and wife, in honor of his daughters Mamie and Monica. Every one present had a delightful time. Sergt. Hunt and six privates left for Helena to-day as escort to the paymaster, Lieut. Hale in charge. Sergt. Wolley and one private left on the 29th of last month to repair the telegraph line between this post and Helena.

The Social Dancing Club will give a dance September 5.

ALAN.

BRITISH NAVAL ENGINEERING.

EXECUTIVE Document No. 48 of the 47th Congress, 2d Session, contains the valuable report of Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Tobin, U. S. Navy, on the latest improvements in Naval Engineering in Great Britain. This report we noticed briefly at the time it was presented to Congress, but it is worthy of more attention than we were able to give it then. Mr. Tobin first considers the subject of compound engines and other machinery, and makes mention here of the advantages of the three cylinder continuous expansion engine designed by Mr. Kirk, of the firm of Robert Napier and Sons, of Glasgow. By this engine steam is expanded successively from 125 lb. per square inch, thus securing a more economic and evenly balanced engine than the two cylinder compound engine. The economic consumption of the compound engine over the simple engine is shown by the official data of several steamers of the Cunard line fitted respectively with compound and simple engines.

Under the heading of crank shafts we find drawings and descriptions of the latest solid and hollow crank shafts, such as are found on the steamships *Alaska* and *City of Rome*. Not less than one hundred shafts are broken every year in British ships, and every effort is naturally being made to improve the construction and material of these shafts. Descriptions of composition condensers, equilibrium piston valves, steel pistons and screw propellers follow.

The speed and power curves of several noted steamers are given to illustrate Denny's system of progressive trials, which has been adopted by many builders on the Clyde and by the British Admiralty. "In these trials four or five runs are usually made with and against the tide, and the average of the double run recorded. This plan enables any difference in point of efficiency, between different kinds of propellers, to be noted when driven at varying speeds and under different kinds of trim, both by the head and by the stern, and thus affords a good opportunity to make comparison of results thus obtained with those obtained under normal immersion and normal trim."

Mention is made of the success with which hydraulic machinery has been applied to merchant, as well as to war vessels, and drawings are given, showing some of the uses to which it has been adapted. To this are added the leading particulars of the hull and machinery of twenty-five of the latest built and swiftest steamers. The important subject of artificial combustion as applied to war ships and torpedo boats is next considered, and drawings are given to assist in explaining the system which has thus far been applied to but few vessels, but which is attracting increasing attention. The advantages are decrease in weight and height of the boilers and the amount of space they occupy. Thus the boilers of the *Leander* occupy 9,000 more cubic feet of space than those of the *Polyphemus*, which develop equal power, 5,500 h. p. With this system, the height of the smoke pipes could be greatly reduced in fast cruisers, and altogether dispensed with in torpedo boats and rams. "The present great hatchways, fire rooms, and engine rooms, so necessary to natural combustion, could, by the system of forced combustion, be dispensed with, and thus would be prevented all possibility of shells damaging the machinery. The space occupied by hatchways in ships dependent upon natural combustion could be utilized in handling the long guns now coming into use. Small boilers could be used, leaving greater space for bunkers along the sides and over the fire rooms, as in the Chinese and Chilean cruisers. These bunkers provide not only greater coal capacity, but also, when filled with coal, greater protection to the vital parts of the ship."

Under the heading of torpedo boats drawings and description of a Yarrow torpedo-boat are given with thirteen very interesting photographs showing the latest torpedo-boats built by Thornycroft and Yarrow and the methods of homing and discharging the Whitehead torpedo. The compound armor and Whitworth scale plates are described, and the method of making Charles Cammell and Co.'s steel-faced armor. Drawings are also given showing how the armor is attached to the turrets and sides of the largest and most recent war ships, and a sectional drawing shows Whitworth's system of attaching his patent armor to the turtle-back deck of the torpedo-ram *Polyphemus*.

The chapter on the use of steel for ship building is especially interesting and valuable. Tables are given showing the per centage of carbon used in steel manufactured for different purposes, and the various degrees of tensile strength thus obtained, ranging from 22 tons for 10 per cent. of carbon, to 34 tons for 24 per cent. The effect of working steel at blue heat is shown by drawings from a series of experiments made by Mr. Barnaby, of the English Admiralty. The Siemens-Martin's process of making steel by the steel companies of Scotland and the Bessemer process by Messrs. Henry Bessemer and Co. works at Sheffield are described, and attention called to the fact that the successful application of steel to boilers is evidence of its freedom from corrosion compared with iron. The resulting benefit from carrying higher densities in marine boilers is referred to, and the method of attaching zinc plates, and the location of the same in the boilers of the British Navy is shown by drawings.

At the conclusion of a description of the Admiralty experimental works, Mr. Tobin says: "If there were such experimental works at the Naval School they would not only be conveniently near the students of engineering and seamanship, and would also give officers of the Navy an opportunity of having readily determined the merits of any new designs which they might possess without putting the government to the expense of building a full sized ship, when perhaps a change in the form of the hull which such experiments might suggest would effect both a considerable reduction in the resistance of the hull and of the power required."

Under the heading of merchant steamers for war purposes he says: "It would seem that our own Government might find subjects for serious consideration in the questions here hinted at, as well as a model for imitation in the studied manner in which it is certain that the English Admiralty are working up a system by their careful attention to the details of construction, arrangements, and adaptability of every merchant steamer built. The extent to which England depends upon the rapid and effective conversion of her fleet of merchant ships into war steamers is perceived when we consider that she has but two high-speed armored cruisers, of very limited coal capacity, and three others in course of construction."

Drawings and descriptions of the Russian Imperial yacht, *Livadia* conclude the report.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

1st Troop H, 9th Cav., Captain Pennington, Bvt.-Col., has left Fort Riley, Kansas, on a tour of detached service.

Capt. Buckner's Troop M, 9th Cavalry, is expected at Fort Riley, Kansas, from detached service in New Mexico.

Mrs. Olmstead, wife of Lieut. Olmstead, R. Q. M., 9th Cavalry, has gone East to visit her relatives.

The 9th Cavalry Band is one of the very best I ever heard in nearly thirty years service.

VISITOR AT FORT RILEY.

COLONEL E. B. BEAUMONT, U. S. A., returns this week to New York, from Europe.

BOVING JACK.

Beyond the Battery, gliding out
She passed like a queen, in royal pride;
The colors fluttering, high at the mast,
The dark guns bristling either side.

Ah, who do you think was standing there
With folded arms, and his head thrown back,
Baring his throat to the evening breeze?
The salt sea wanderer, Boving Jack!

He stood near the taffrail, I on shore,
As the ship—you know which one I mean—
Sailed from the Bay, and out to the Deep
In gold and white of the noon-day sheen.

I think of the sails with their lazy sway,
And the flag revealing its sunset dyes,
The Exile far from his snow-clad Land
With the look of hope in his steel-blue eyes.

NEBRASKA, August 6, 1883.

KEMERLIDA BOYLE.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

RECRUITING for the Army in St. Louis is thus described by the *Globe-Democrat*: All day long a sergeant lies in wait at the recruiting office to secure the queer fish that drop in on him, attracted by the legend outside that swings on a sign, "Men wanted for the United States Army," and when the captain comes he finds a day's catch of from five to twenty-five men. Unfortunately, however, it is much easier to get men than to get good ones; and though the placard outside is so generously catholic, there are various small formalities to be gone through which result at the best of times in the rejection of four candidates out of every five. Now and then a young fellow of unmistakably good birth and breeding turns up and does all he can to pretend that he is nothing of the sort. They are mostly young scapegraces, who run away from home for adventure. The officers generally give them some wholesome advice and send them home to their mamma. Not a few do not even wait to see what the Service is like, but disappear mysteriously the day after applying, so forcing upon the officers the conviction that they have been hoaxed, and that the whole process of application and medical service was gone through merely with a view to securing the one night's lodging and a meal.

A visit to the Recruiting Rendezvous at Baltimore is thus described by the *Baltimore Sun*:

A couple of privates stood guard at the door, and inside Capt. Crandal, the recruiting officer, was inspecting a stout young man, who was in a nude state, with the sober aspect of a surgeon at a post-mortem. The young man's chest was sounded, his teeth examined, his lungs tested, his biceps felt, his age, birthplace and occupation ascertained, and he was passed.

"If the captain is no surgeon how can he tell a sound man from a diseased one?" was asked. "We see so many, you know," was the answer, "that we can tell 'em as soon as we strip 'em. We won't take a drinking man, and won't even examine one who breathes smells of liquor when he comes in. Of course plenty of 'em lie when they say they don't drink anything, but as a rule we get pretty sober ones. We recruit here nearly 300 men every year, and ship them to David's Island, New York, where they learn drill, guard duty, and a soldier's life. You, some of them kick at first and want to go home, but they soon get used to it. Besides privates, we take in musicians and tailors here. Musicians are scarce. Every now and then we get an old horn or flute, but generally they don't like to come into the Service. Tailors are not easy to get, either. We want 150 now at this office."

AN INTERNATIONAL DESERTER.

A DESPATCH of Sept. 9, from Ottawa, Canada, says: "A case in which United States soldiers invaded Canadian territory and kidnapped deserters from the American Army has been brought to the notice of the Dominion Government, which will likely inquire more fully into the matter before taking any steps to have the wrong, if any, redressed. If the facts are as stated, United States troops have been guilty of a gross breach of international etiquette. It is asserted that in 1882 Frank Switzer, a moulder by trade, left Canada to try and better his fortune in the United States. He reached Pittsburgh, and, being unsuccessful in obtaining employment at his trade, enlisted in the United States Cavalry, and was sent to Fort Maginnis, Montana. According to his statement he was poorly fed, and from early morn until late at night he was kept at menial labor. In April last, finding that he was unable to stand the work any longer, he, with three companions, one a deserter from Camp Morris, crossed over to British soil. When about 18 miles from Fort Walsh and 30 miles from the international boundary line, although they considered themselves on free soil when once under the British flag, they were all arrested by United States mounted troops, who had crossed over for the purpose. Without explanation they were hurriedly carried back to Fort Assiniboine, where they were held as prisoners, to be tried for desertion. Switzer makes a direct appeal for the protection of the British flag. The matter will likely lead to a correspondence between the Imperial Government in the interest of Canada and the Government of the United States. The Canadian press holds that if the facts in Switzer's case have been correctly reported the Canadian Government is imperatively called upon to take cognizance of the matter."

It is to be assumed that our officers on the frontier are better informed as to the location of the boundary line than this man, and that they are not so eager in their pursuit of a stray deserter as to invade Canadian territory in search of him.

INDIAN MURDERERS HANGED IN ALASKA.

COMDR. Merriman, commanding the *Adams*, reports to the Navy Dept., under date of Sitka, Alaska, Aug. 14, that he got under way from that port on the 28th of July to visit the different Indian villages in the Territory. He learned that white men had been killed by Indians at Juneau. He therefore abandoned the trip to the south and left Wrangell on August 3, arriving at Juneau the next day. There he learned that on July 18 Richard Raney, a rum seller, had been brutally clubbed by two Indians known as "Steve" and "Charley" Green. "Steve" and an Indian named Boxer, who resisted the people, were arrested the next day, and on July 20 "Charley" Green was arrested. They were put in irons in a temporary jail to await the arrival of Commander Merriman. On July 29 they were guarded by Mr. Dennis, an easy-going man, who allowed them to come out of their cells. He took off the irons and went out for a few minutes, leaving the Indians without irons and with two revolvers within reach. On his return the Indians came out of their cells and arrested Mr. Dennis's attention by asking him to explain a passage in a Testament, and while he was examining it he was shot from behind. The Indians then ran. A Mr. Grimes attempted to arrest them single handed, but he was shot by "Steve" and struck in the back by an axe by

Boxer. "Charley" Green and Boxer were captured, and after a trial, one by jury, and the other by mass-meeting, they were hung. Commander Merriman does not doubt that they deserved hanging, but thinks they ought to have been sent to Portland for trial by due form of law. He incloses a copy of a report from the deputy collector of customs at Juneau, giving a detailed account of the trouble, which was caused by liquor or beer. Commander Merriman intended sending a force of men to Juneau, but did not anticipate further trouble. The health of the officers and crew of the *Adams* is reported good.

UNIFORMS FOR THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of the 21st of July is an article on the subject of naval uniform, in which it is stated that to the majority of the officers of the Navy any change in uniform is distasteful, and further, that the changes that have been made from time to time have been the result of mature deliberation. It appears to me that you have misjudged the sentiment of the Service regarding this matter, and I desire to enter myself as one of the minority who considers a change absolutely demanded in the interests of uniformity, which neither is, nor can be, obtained under the present regulations, which are too full of may-bees. A friend of mine once proposed as a subject for an essay "The Use and Abuse of the Potential Mode in the Naval Regulations," considering that he would have a fertile field in the discussion of the uniform alone. A glance at these will show the truth of his statement. It is said "officers, in their social intercourse, may wear," etc. This coat may be worn with or without epaulettes.

"It is optional with officers to wear their uniform while on duty in the Navy Department," etc.

"Chaplains may wear," etc.

"Jackets may be worn as service dress," etc.

"In mild climates officers in service dress may wear the uniform made of fine navy-blue flannel. The same may be worn on shipboard at sea," etc.

"White linen or grass jackets may be worn," etc.

"Officers may wear white straw hats."

In the midst of all these may-bees is a paragraph directing commanding officers to prescribe the particular dress to be worn on all occasions of ceremony or duty when it is deemed necessary to order the attendance of the officers under his command.

As the regulations now stand a visitor to one of our men-of-war might find the following state of affairs: the officer of the deck clad in a jacket of blue cloth; the executive officer in a service dress (frock) coat of blue flannel; the commanding officer in a white jacket; officers in the wardroom in blue blouses or blue cloth frock-coats; while, if white trousers had not been ordered, some would have them of cloth and others of flannel. Here, then, are five different varieties of uniform (?) that it would be not impossible, nor improbable, to find. Can it be true that "four-fifths of the officers of the Navy desire no change?" If this be true, then I can only say that I am much ashamed for my brethren. And then, in your Washington letter of the same issue, no less an authority than the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is cited, that articles not uniform, such as helmets and white blouses, have been occasionally worn. Is not this additional proof of the necessity for change?

As matters stand at present, the only coats that are obligatory are the full dress and the frock; strictly speaking, the blouse is not obligatory, although the phrase *service coat*, by which it is designated, has lent to it a semblance of obligation so strong as to cause it to be so practically. Yet I know one officer of high rank who has never owned one, and I am acquainted with others who, in command, have not permitted it to be worn on the spar deck; while others, again, as we have seen, have permitted a white one; and I am informed that, in the Asiatic squadron, there was at one time an order requiring officers to procure these non-uniform articles of clothing.

On social occasions, when custom leaves it to the individual idiosyncrasy of the officers who intend to be present, how great a variety our may-be regulations allow! Not long since I attended a reception given by the commandant of a Navy Yard, at which I observed the following dresses of officers:

1. Social coat, high white vest, plain blue trousers.
2. Ditto with epaulettes, low white vest, white trousers.
3. Ditto with epaulettes, low blue vest, gold laced trousers.
4. Ditto with epaulettes, low blue vest, plain blue trousers.
5. Ditto in all respects, except that vest was white.
6. Same as above, without epaulettes.
7. Full dress.
8. Frock coat, white trousers.
9. Frock coat, blue trousers.
10. Civilian evening dress.

Nor are these all the permutations and combinations which might have been made. As the social coat is not obligatory, it follows that only 7, 8, and 9 were in the strict sense of the word properly dressed; and even these three varieties are too many. Such a state of things existing and being possible is of itself (it seems to me) sufficient to show that a change is imperatively demanded.

That the changes that have been made in the original order of 1866 have been the result of reflection is no doubt true; but the trouble has been that they have not been judiciously ordered, and the result (save in the case of the sack coat) has been to constantly add to the complexity of the regulations.

If we examine the new regulations, I think it can be shown that they are in the interests of uniformity, and that there is no real cause for the outcry that has been made against them.

In the first place it is noticeable that *may be* has entirely disappeared, save in the single paragraph relating to chaplains, who are permitted to wear either the pre-

scribed uniform or the conventional civilian dress of clergymen.

The style of each dress is explicit, and the times at which it is to be worn are also most explicitly stated; both desirable (and have I not shown them to be necessary?) improvements.

The following articles are abolished: White caps, white cap covers, straw hats, blue jackets, white jackets, flannel frock coats, and shoulder straps.

The following are added: Social coat (now made obligatory), white blouse, helmet, leggings.

The following changes are made: Rear Admirals are not required to procure the expensive oak leaved embroidery upon the collars of their full dress coats; an overcoat cheaper than the present one, and into which it can be readily altered if made according to regulation is prescribed, having the very great advantage of being such that it can be worn with civilian's dress, thus saving the necessity for two heavy coats, as most officers find themselves required to have. The undress waistcoat (which as all coats with which it is worn are to be buttoned is never seen) is slightly changed; the full dress (or social) waistcoat changed from white to blue. Some minor changes in the collar ornaments of warrant officers: the bullion on cocked hats replaced by gold lace; flag officers to wear gold lace instead of black on their cocked hats; a comparatively slight change in the cap, so little indeed that the old ones can readily be transformed to pass muster with additional insignia for commanding officers, though why this is necessary I can not see; full dress sword belt changed so as not to require a new one upon every promotion; cocked hats, etc., to be worn by ensigns and staff officers of that rank, also by midshipmen and naval cadets at sea (but two years).

So far as I can see there is nothing terrible in this. Officers who have not a social coat *ought* to have one, and the helmet is certainly preferable to either a white cap or a straw hat, and I presume not much more expensive at first, and the white blouse is a most welcome addition in hot countries. The new overcoat is certainly a great improvement, and if officers avail themselves of the good old Navy rule of permission to wear out old clothes, they fill not find it expensive. I should imagine that within the next two winters one half of the officers at home at least will be obliged to procure either a uniform or a civilian overcoat, when the new one can be obtained. As for those who are abroad, they will certainly need new civilian outfits in the overcoat line on their return, and here they will find a coat which covers both grounds.

In the present state of feeling on the subject, it seems to me that it would have been better to retain the shoulder straps, though, to tell the truth, the frock-coat is to be worn so seldom without epaulettes, that it is hardly seems worth while to have the straps. And just here, I think, is the great mistake of the proposed change, viz., in the practical abolition of the plain frock coat and the making of the service coat the universal garment. From time immemorial it has been the custom in our country to "dress up" on Sunday, and it seems to me that the frock-coat, with straps (though personally I prefer it without them), should be worn on Sunday, and also on such social occasions as men in civil life would wear a Prince Albert coat. I am aware that this opens the door to small abuses, but it seems to me an impossibility to frame regulations which shall cover all cases, unless we start with the broad principle that an officer attached to any ship or shore station is always to wear his uniform, and when on leave or waiting orders is never to do so, which would be, I suppose, "contrary to the genius of the American people." That the blouse should be the ordinary service dress is a very desirable thing, but to lay the frock-coat so entirely on the shelf is not so. At Sunday inspections it is provided that epaulettes, etc., should be worn. Why not give to divine service (when it is held) at least a commensurate degree of importance?

I also think it a mistake to cause naval cadets to provide themselves with cocked hats and full dress coats. Of a class of thirty or forty of these young gentlemen not more than ten will finally graduate; hence it seems to me that to require the remainder to expend so large an amount as is necessary to procure a full outfit is unjust. The blouse and frock-coat are all that should be required of them on full dress occasions; the full dress jacket could be worn (as at the Academy).

While ensigns, as commissioned officers, are undoubtedly entitled to cocked hat and epaulettes, yet so long as they and their staff brethren are steerage officers, it seems rather crowding an already overcrowded apartment to require these articles. With a stiff cocked hat box, a helmet, and an epaulette box for each officer in the steerage, there would not be, in most ships, much room for anything else.

While making criticisms, I would say further that I believe it would be a most wise thing to abolish the special full dress brass bound coat. The full dress of the new regulations is certainly sufficient to wear when called officially upon any dignitary whatever; for, while it is not the same as the court dress of the English Navy, yet the occasions when our officers are in the presence of royalty are so rare that it seems unnecessary to have such a coat. The wearing of it on the first Sunday of every month is not necessary, and is, I imagine, required by the new regulations more to see that every one has it than from any desire to pay especial honor to the Articles of War and General Muster. By the new regulations epaulettes are required to be worn too much. On board a flagship, with a large crew and a great many officers, where there is a band and plenty of room for a grand function, it is well to make a fine parade on Sunday; but most of our vessels are small, and experience teaches that a man cannot command a frigate and a gunboat in the same manner. Hence I think that if the new full dress were required on the first Sunday of every month, it would be quite sufficient; and the weekly wearing of epaulettes on the frock-coat could readily be dispensed with. If the advocates of the new

system who base their arguments on economical grounds will look at this, they will see that this every Sunday epantelle innovation cannot be defended.

Another improvement would be the giving to chaplains the privilege of having their plain coats made "either of black cloth, or, in warm climates or seasons, of suitable black material." In this case it is the cut of the garment rather than the material that should be considered. Furthermore, I think that a chaplain should be required to signify (when he reports for duty) whether he elects to wear uniform or civilian's clothes, and to conform always to which of the two he chooses.

Another idea which I have heard suggested, though I hardly approve of it, is that chaplains should be required to have only the blouse and frock-coat, being excused (as is practically the case nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of every thousand) from attendance at all official gatherings where more dress is required. They would then have the privilege of white clothes in warm countries—a desirable thing.

I sincerely trust that the resuscitated regulations (modified in accordance with the above suggestions, of course) will soon be reissued. I believe a compromise on the shoulder strap and frock-coat question can readily be effected, and I will be content to wait for the abolition of the brass bound coat. The absolute necessity for a change in the existing practice is, I consider, plainly to be seen, and may Heaven speed the day when it will be an impossibility to see ten or a dozen naval officers together, each clad in a different uniform.

As I have not been in Washington for over three years, and have consequently had no voice whatever in the framing of these regulations, I believe that I may consider myself one of those "dispassionate" (if not "clear-headed") officers spoken of in your article of July 31.

These opinions are the result of a careful consideration of the subject for some years, as the various kaleidoscopic effects that have come before my vision have brought to my mind the conviction that our present uniform does not mean uniformity. The new regulations come very near to that desirable consummation, and if we cannot receive them without alteration, then, pray, let us take them just as they stand. Anything for uniformity!

CABLE.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.
Col. Xavier Grover, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. Chicago; Major J. Green, Boise Bks., I. T.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, on leave; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev.
A. C. H. L. Fort Walla Walla, G. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
B. Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Ter. H. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, I. T.
C. Boise Barracks, Idaho T. I. Ft. Halleck, Nev.
D. Ft. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.
F. Fort Spokane, W. T.
* In camp near San Rafael, Cal.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.
Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt. Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T., on leave; Maj. J. S. Brisben, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Maginnis, M. T., on leave; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Bliss, M. T.
A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T.
F. G. H. I. Ft. Custer, M. T. C. M. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
K. Fort Keogh, M. T.
* Temporarily at Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.
Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s. Jefferson Bks., St. Louis, Mo.; Lt. Col. D. H. Clendenen, Whipple Bks., A. T., comdg.; Major C. H. Catton, Fort Lowell, A. T.; Major Nicholas Nolan, Fort Apache, A. T.; Major S. B. M. Young, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. K. Fort Verde, A. T.
D. R. Fort Grant, A. T. H. Fort Bowie, A. T.
F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
I. Fort Apache, A. T. J. Whipple Bks., A. T.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Fort Bayard, N. M.
Col. W. B. Royall, comdg.; Lt. Col. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M., on leave.
A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.
B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M.
E. M. Fort Craig, N. M. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
* In camp near Richmond, N. M.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.
Col. W. Merritt, on d. s. West Point; Lt. Col. C. K. Compson, Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Maj. J. J. Upham, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Major L. H. Carpenter, Fort Robinson, Neb.
A. D. K. Fort Niobrara, Neb. C. E. I. L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.
G. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.
F. Fort Washakie, Wyo. T. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.
Col. E. A. Carr, commanding; Lt. Col. A. P. Morrow, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on d. s. Hdgrs. Dept. of East.
A. D. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
B. Ft. Apache, A. T. H. I. Fort McDowell, A. T.
E. K. Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.
Col. S. D. Sturgis, on d. s. Gov. Soldiers' Home; Lt. Col. A. W. Evans, comdg.; Major J. G. Tilford, Fort Buford, D. T.; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.
A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade. I. Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort Buford, D. T.
F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., San Antonio, Tex.
Colonel Elmer Otis, comdg.; Lt. Col. N. B. Switzer, San Antonio, Tex.; Major R. F. Bernard, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, Fort McIntosh, Tex., on leave.
A. F. G. L. Fort Clark. I. Fort Brown, Tex.
B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. A. Fort Brown, Tex.
C. H. K. San Antonio, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.
Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kas., comdg.; Lt. Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. A. Dewees, Ft. Reno, I. T.; Major F. W. Benteen, Ft. Riley, Kas.
A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. Fort Hayes, Kas.
C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort Supply, I. T.
D. H. I. M. Fort Riley, Kas. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
E. Ft. Lyon, Col.
* Temporarily at Fort Lewis, Colo.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.
Col. B. H. Grierson, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Houston, Tex., on leave; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major

C. B. McLellan, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Fort Davis, Tex.
A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Stockton, Tex.
E. F. Fort Concho, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Col. G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to General Sherman; Maj. J. Mendenhall, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Maj. R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Presidio, San Francisco.
A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.
B. F. H. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va.
C. K. Ft. Presidio, Cal. I. Fort Mason, Cal.
L. Fort Canby, W. T.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.
Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lt. Col. H. G. Gibson, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major F. L. Guenther, Newport Bks., Ky.; Major L. L. Langdon, Washington Bks., D. C.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va., on special det. service (in Europe).
A. * B. * C. * D. * H. * Wash. Bks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md.
G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.
* In summer camp at Gaithersburg, Md.

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.
Col. F. T. Dent, St. Augustine, Fla., on leave; Lt. Col. A. Piper, comdg.; Major R. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major K. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks., Ark.
A. Fort Monroe, Va. H. M. Jackson Bks., La.
C. Little Rock Bks., Ark. D. * E. * K. * Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
E. St. Augustine, Fla. F. San Antonio, Tex.
I. L. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.
* In summer camp near Atlanta, Ga.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.
Col. W. G. Getty, d. s. Fort Monroe, on sick leave; Lt. Col. C. L. Best, Fort Warren, Mass., comdg.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Me.
A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. * D. E. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. F. Fort Snelling, Minn.
H. K. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Preble, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.
Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Lt. Col. H. W. Clossen, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; Major M. P. Miller, on d. s. at West Point.
A. G. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. F. I. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D. Fort Omaha, Neb.
E. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
† The dagger indicates the light batteries.

Engineer Battalion.

Lt. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg., (ab sent in Europe on special service.) A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.
Col. W. B. Shafter, on d. s. New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lt. Col. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.
A. Fort Grant, A. T. G. Fort Mojave, A. T.
B. Fort Verde, A. T. D. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
C. Fort Bowie, A. T. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
I. Fort Lowell, A. T. K. Whipple Bks., A. T.
J. Fort Apache, A. T. C. Fort McDowell, A. T.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.
Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lt. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lapwai, I. T.
D. E. F. I. K. Ft. Coeur d'Alene. A. C. G. Fort Spokane, W. T.
H. In summer camp at Camp Chelan, W. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.
Col. J. R. Brooke, comdg.; Lt. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Missoula, M. T.; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.
A. G. H. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.
B. D. F. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.
Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lt. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb.; Major L. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb.
A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C. Fort Robinson, Neb.
B. D. E. G. I. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. F. H. Fort Niobrara, Neb.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.
Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lt. Col. M. A. Cochran, Fort Keogh, Montana; Major Simon Snyder, Fort Keogh, Montana.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. Ft. Keogh. I. K. Fort Custer, M. T.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.
Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lt. Col. N. W. Osborne, Ft. Douglas, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Thornburgh, Utah.
A. B. D. F. G. H. Ft. Douglas. E. Fort Washakie, W. T.
C. I. K. Fort Thornburgh, Utah.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, W. T.
Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lt. Col. H. L. Chipman, Ft. Bridger, W. T.; Major A. T. Smith, Fort Washakie, W. T.
A. C. D. F. H. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.
B. E. G. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.
Col. A. V. Kautz, on leave; Lt. Col. M. Bryant, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Major A. S. Bart, Angel Island, Cal.
A. San Diego Bks., Cal. B. Fort Gaston, Cal.
C. I. Benicia Bks., Cal. C. Fort Halleck, Nev.
D. E. H. Angel Island, Cal. F. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
Col. J. S. Mason, comdg.; Lt. Col. T. M. Anderson, Fort Bridger, Wyo.; Major W. T. Geunty, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
A. D. E. F. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
B. * C. * G. Fort Bridger, Wyo. K. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.
* Special service at Carter Station, Wyo.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.
Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lt. Col. H. B. Mieser, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. J. Coppel, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.
B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.
Col. R. I. Dodge, comdg., on temp. det. service; Lt. Col. E. F. Townsend, Columbus Barracks, O.; Major David Krause on sick leave.
A. D. E. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Buford, D. T.
B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. I. Fort Bennett, D. T.
G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.
Col. O. B. Wilcox, comdg.; Lt. Col. R. S. La Motte, on det. serv. David's Island, N. Y. H.; Maj. W. H. Penrose, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.
A. B. C. D. F. G. Madison Bks., N. Y. H. I. L. Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.
E. K. Fort Niagara, N. Y.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.
Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lt. Col. R. E. Crofton, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M.
A. D. Fort Cummings, N. M. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.
B. Fort Salden, N. M. C. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.

Col. I. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lt. Col. H. Douglass, Uncompahgre, Col.; Major W. F. Drum, Fort Sidney, Neb.
A. B. C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb. K. Fort D. A. Russell.
D. F. G. H. Uncompahgre, Col. I. Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Randall, D. T.

Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Fort Buford, D. T., on leave; Lt. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Randall, D. T.; Major G. M. Bryant, Fort Pembina, D. T.
A. C. D. H. Fort Randall, D. T. G. K. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
B. I. Fort Pembina, D. T. E. F. Fort Buford, D. T.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Colonel M. M. Blunt, comdg.; Lt. Col. A. L. Hough, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort Stockton, Tex.
A. B. C. H. Fort Concho, Tex. G. San Antonio, Tex.
D. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.
F. Fort Stockton, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lt. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Custer, M. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.
A. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Ruger, Helena, Mont.; Lt. Col. Guido Ligas, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Poland, on d. s. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. J. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lt. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Fort Duncan, Tex.; Major R. H. Olney, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
B. C. D. E. F. K. Ft. Clark, Tex. A. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
G. Fort Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lt. Col. C. R. Layton, Fort Hayes, Kas.; Major John C. Bates, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
C. D. Fort Reno, I. T. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. K. Fort Gibson, I. T. G. Fort Hayes, Kas.
F. H. Fort Supply, I. T.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.
Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lt. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.
A. Boise Bks., Idaho T. C. Fort Klamath, Ore.
B. D. Ft. Townsend, W. T. E. F. G. H. I. K. Vancouver Barracks.

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Lewis, Colo.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lt. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Lyon, Colo., on leave; Major R. H. Hall, Fort Lewis, Colo.
E. Fort Marcy, N. M. A. Fort Garland, Colo.
C. F. I. Fort Lyon, Colo. B. D. G. H. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lt. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. B. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.
A. B. D. E. Fort Union, N. M. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.
F. Fort Craig, N. M.

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply, on leave; Major R. P. O'Brien, Fort Elliott, Tex.
A. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T. B. F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.
C. D. E. I. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. G. L. Andrews, on leave; Lt. Col. D. B. Botherton, Fort Snelling, comdg.; Major Fredk. Meers, Fort Hale, D. T.
B. C. F. I. Fort Snelling, Minn. E. G. Fort Hale, D. T.
A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:
Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City;
Col. William H. Shafter, 1st Infantry, Superintendent.
Major Henry C. Wood, Adj. Gen.'s Dept., Adjutant General.

DETROIT:
David's Island, N. Y. H. Lt. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Inf.
Lt. Col. H. S. L. Mott, 13th Inf. Lt. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Inf.
Surgeon A. A. Woodruff, Md. Dpt. Surg. G. R. Greenleaf, Med. Dpt.
Capt. M. E. Taylor, Asst. Surg. Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf.
Capt. J. H. Belcher, Quar. Dept. Capt. Chas. L. Heilmann, Asst. Surg.
Capt. G. K. Sande-sou, 11th Inf. Surg.
Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf. Capt. Chas. A. Booth, Q. M. D.
Capt. Robert Pollock, 21st Inf. Capt. Chas. L. Davis, 16th Inf.
Capt. H. H. Ketchum, 24th Inf. 1st Lt. John Murphy, 14th Inf.
1st Lt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf. 1st Lt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf.
1st Lt. J. M. E. Hyde, 8th Inf. Depot Adj.

RECRUITING OFFICERS:
Albany, N. Y., 547 Broadway. R. G. Armstrong, 1st Inf.
Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. F. M. Crandall, 24th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. H. C. Cook, 2d Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st. Capt. C. Benison, 25th Inf.
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. J. H. Page, 3d Infantry.
Cincinnati, O., 319 West 5th St. Capt. W. H. Pease, 3d Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. Capt. W. M. Van Horne, 7th Inf.
Harrisburg, Pa., 233 No. 3d st. 1st Lt. D. L. Craft, 6th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 36 North Delaware st. Capt. T. S. Kirtland, 7th Inf.
New York City, 109 West st. Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf.
N. Y. City, 116 Chatham st. Capt. Geo. M. Handan, 24d Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1917 Market st. Capt. D. Parker, 3d Infantry.
Pittsburg, Pa., 255 Penn ave. 1st Lt. C. M. De Lany, 15th Inf.
Providence, R. I., 25 N. Main st. Capt. G. M. Bascom, 13th Inf.
Louisville, Ky., 327 W. Market st. Capt. C. T. Witherell, 19th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. John L. Viven, 12th Inf.
Washington, D. C., 1216 F street. 1st Lt. Wm. Baird, 6th Cav.
RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS for the Marine Corps, U. S. Navy, New York: South St., corner Maiden Lane; Major Charles Heywood, M. C. in charge.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, Superintendent.
DETROIT:
Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., Commanding.
Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., Executive Officer.
1st Lieut. L. A. Craig, 8th Cav., comdg. depo. detachment, dep't Adj. and Commissary, and Recruiting Officer.
Capt. A. E. Millmore, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Post Quartermaster.
Surgeon C. E. Goddard, U. S. Army, Deputy Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson.
Capt. C. D. Vele, 10th Cav., comdg. Co. D of Inst.
Captain O. B. Boyd, 8th Cav., comdg. Co. C of Instruction.
1st S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav., comdg. Co. A of Instruction.
2d Lieut. J. B. Erwin, 4th Cav., comdg. Co. B of Instruction.

RECRUITING OFFICERS:
New York City. 174 Hudson st. Capt. Geo. F. Price, 5th Cav.
New York City. 16 State st. 1st Lieut. E. D. Dimmick, 9th Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 87 1/2 S. Sharp st. Capt. E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cav.
Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market st. Capt. E. M. Meyl, 4th Cav.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st. 1st Lieut. W. S. Egerly, 7th Cav.
Detroit, Mich., 611 W. Woodbridge st. Capt. Geo. A. Drew, 3d Cav.
Chicago, Ill., 18 S. Clark st. 1st Lieut. J. Q. Adams, 1st Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 321 Pine st. Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav.
Rochester, N. Y., 115 Walbridge Block, State st. Capt. S. M. Whitelaw, 6th Cav.
Kansas City, Mo., 609 Walnut st. 1st Lt. F. A. Bontelle, 1st Cav.
Milwaukee, Wis., 190 W. Water st. 1st Lt. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav.

TRIAL OF LIEUT.-COLONEL M. BRYANT.

I.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at the Army Building, San Francisco, Cal., June 13, 1883, and of which Colonel G. L. Febiger, Assistant Paymaster-General, U. S. Army, is President, was tried Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant, 8th Infantry.

Charge I.—Drunkenness on duty.

Specification 1st.—In this that Montgomery Bryant, Lieut.-Colonel, 8th Infantry, U. S. Army, while on duty as Commanding Officer of the Post of Benicia Barracks, Cal., became and was found drunk, and publicly exposed himself in a drunken condition. This at Benicia Barracks, Cal., on or about January 1, 1883.

Specifications 2d to 15th.—In this that Montgomery Bryant, Lieut.-Colonel, 8th Infantry, U. S. Army, while on duty as Commanding Officer of his Regiment and of the Post of Angel Island, Cal., became and was found drunk, and so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to be unable properly to perform his duties. This at Angel Island, Cal., on or about March 12, March 20, March 28, April 6, April 12, April 13, April 19, April 21, April 25, May 1, May 7, May 13, May 19, and May 25, 1883.

Charge II.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1st.—In this that Montgomery Bryant, Lieut.-Colonel, 8th Infantry, U. S. Army, being on board the steamer *Sonoma* on its way from San Francisco to Angel Island, Cal., did behave in an unbecoming and ungentlemanlike manner by exhibiting himself in the presence of ladies and officers of thearrison of said Angel Island, as under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and by indulging in their hearing in vulgar and dirty language. This in the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., on or about April 28, 1883.

Specification 2d.—In this that Montgomery Bryant, Lieut.-Colonel, 8th Infantry, U. S. Army, while on duty in command of the Post of Benicia Barracks, Cal., was habitually more or less under the influence of intoxicating liquor, thereby materially impairing his efficiency as a commander, setting a demoralizing example to his command, and compromising the respectability and honor of the military service. This at said Benicia Barracks, Cal., between September 1, 1882, and February 25, 1883.

Specification 3d.—Ditto at said Angel Island, Cal., between February 27, 1883, and June 6, 1883.

Specification 4th.—In this that Montgomery Bryant, Lieut.-Colonel, 8th Infantry, U. S. Army, has been habitually so unclean and slovenly in his person and dress as to render himself personally offensive to other officers and persons, and to compromise the decency and respectability of the military service. This at or near Angel Island and San Francisco, Cal., between February 27 and June 6, 1883.

Specification 5th.—In this that Montgomery Bryant, Lieut.-Colonel, 8th Infantry, U. S. Army, has been such a habitual frequenter of the liquor saloon of the post trader's establishment at Angel Island, Cal., remaining there for hours nearly every day, and performing official business there, as materially to impair the respect due his position as Commanding Officer, demoralize the command, and compromise the respectability and dignity of the military service. This at said Angel Island, Cal., between February 27 and June 6, 1883.

Specification 6th.—In this that Montgomery Bryant, Lieut.-Colonel, 8th Infantry, U. S. Army, having contracted an indebtedness of upwards of nine hundred dollars, for furniture, to Chadbourne and Co., of San Francisco, Cal., did, for a long and unreasonable period, fail and neglect to pay the same, thus causing said Chadbourne and Co. to institute a suit against him, the said Bryant, attach said furniture, and place a civil official for several days in public charge of the same in his quarters at the post of Angel Island, Cal., of which he was then Commanding Officer. This to the serious discredit and reproach of his brother officers and of the military service. This at or near said Angel Island, Cal., on or about May 1st, 1883.

Specification 7th.—In this that Montgomery Bryant, Lieut.-Colonel, 8th Infantry, U. S. Army, has by his repeated failures and neglect to discharge his just debts, acquired so bad a reputation in regard to the due performance of his pecuniary obligations, as to bring discredit upon his brother officers and compromise the reputation for honesty of the military service. This at the Posts of Benicia Barracks and Angel Island, Cal., between September 1, 1882, and June 6, 1883.

On motion of the accused, Specifications 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, and 7th, of Charge 2d, were stricken out by the Court, and to the other Specifications and the Charges the accused pleaded—Not Guilty.

FINDINGS.

Of Specifications 1 to 15, "Not Guilty," and of Charge 1st, "Not Guilty." Of Specifications 1st and 4th to Charge 2d, "Not Guilty." Of the other Specifications being stricken out by the Court, and of Charge 2d, "Not Guilty."

And the Court did therefore acquit him, the said Lieut.-Colonel Montgomery Bryant, 8th U. S. Infantry. II.—In the case of Lieut.-Colonel Montgomery Bryant, 8th U. S. Infantry, a large amount of irrelevant testimony, considerably encumbering the record, was admitted by the Court. The Court also erroneously refused in one instance to allow a witness, on his testimony being read over to him, to correct the same in certain particulars, though, properly, permitting corrections under similar circumstances by a number of subsequent witnesses. Subject to these remarks, the proceedings and findings are approved.

Lieut.-Colonel Bryant is hereby released from arrest. III.—The General Court-martial instituted by virtue of Special Orders No. 64, current series, from these Headquarters, and of which Colonel G. L. Febiger, Assistant Paymaster-General, U. S. Army, is President, is hereby dissolved. By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD.

J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ART AT THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times writing on the subject of valuable paintings at Washington owned by the Government says: "A fine portrait in oil of the late Chief Signal Officer, Gen. Myer, has just been received at the Signal Office from the studio of David Huntington."

"In the War Department are some very excellent portraits. All the secretaries down to the present incumbent of the office are done in oil. One of the finest portraits in the collection is that of Simon Cameron, by Thorpe. For some reason Secretary Belknap is given two portraits—one when he was Secretary and the other when he was a much younger man. Besides the portraits of the Secretaries there is a fine painting of Washington, by Huntington, and several paintings descriptive of Army and Indian life. Taken as a whole, perhaps, the War Department possesses the finest collection, artistically speaking, of any of the departments, and its treasures show to great advantage in the large and finely furnished apartments of the new building."

"In striking contrast to the rich paintings of the War Department we find in the other branch of the Service almost entire absence of costly oil portraits. Only five now hang on the walls. Hunt and Robeson, by Wilson, of Lake George, N. Y., and Thompson, by Andrews, are the only Secretaries who appear. There is a portrait of Lincoln made just before the war by Wilson, who is now engaged on a portrait of Gideon Welles. An oil painting of Jackson and a handsome picture of Farragut about exhausts the art exhibit of this department. There is some talk, however, of getting a full set of the naval Secretaries done in a style to correspond with those of the War Department, whose collection is rather envied."

EX-SECRETARY BELKNAP says the Times was in error in stating that two oil paintings of himself are hanging in the War Department. The only Secretary who appears twice is John O. Spencer, who was for a time in Tyler's Cabinet.

Gen. Belknap says the collection was made at his instance, and was complete to his time, with the exception of George Graham, who was Secretary under Monroe. His portrait could not be had. For a time there were two portraits of Timothy Pickens, of Washington's second Cabinet, but one of these was sent to West Point, an institution in which Pickens took a great interest.

HOW TO STOP DESERTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

So much has been said in relation to desertions in the Army that it may seem useless to devote any more space to the subject; but nothing was ever gained without an effort, and by agitating this theme it is hoped something will yet be accomplished.

Five years is too long a term for the American soldier to serve. Generally crippled in circumstances, he enlists without considering for a moment the sixty long months before him, in which he will undergo the rigid discipline of military life, and he enters into the new business quite, if not wholly, ignorant of its requirements. He does not know that he will be restricted in his privileges to so great an extent, nor does he anticipate the kind of food he will be required to eat, and though he knows the pay per month which he will receive, yet he does not consider perhaps that the wash bill, tailor bill, and barber bill will greatly reduce the 13 dollars. When he joins his company and all these facts become plain to him, he finds himself somewhat disappointed and the spirit of discontent then begins to take root. The sixty months begin to engage his thoughts, and the stay seems so long and dreary, that in the quiet of the night the soldier steals silently away from the command never to return with a willing heart.

Not only is the Service affected by these desertions, but the men themselves live in constant dread of apprehension, and are compelled to isolate themselves away from parents and friends.

There certainly is a remedy for this unfortunate state of affairs, which would not only prove profitable to the Government, but save many men the pain of a guilty conscience, keep thousands out of military prisons, and put the minds of many (who are too honorable, yet often tempted to desert) at rest. My remedy is the three year plan. I firmly believe from what I have already seen and heard, that the three-year enlistment plan would be the grandest law that could be enacted in behalf of the Army at the present time. Men would be quicker to enlist and re-enlist. PRIVATE SOLDIER.

YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

The following telegrams from Lieut.-Comdr. Welch, at Pensacola, have been received this week at the Navy Department:

Sept. 7.—No new cases at yard hospital or camp. Wife of Boatwain Casey down with fever in Woolery. Marines changed camp yesterday; cannot locate it till I go out.

Sept. 8.—No new cases among naval forces; no deaths.

Sept. 10.—All patients in yard and hospital are convalescent; no new cases; marine camp is in northwest confines of Reserve, near Bayou Grande.

The latest despatch from the commandant at Pensacola (Sept. 11) reports no new cases among the employees of the yard or officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps. Lieut.-Comdr. Welch, in pursuance of authority from the Department, given some days since, has commenced, issuing navy rations to the starving people on the reservation. No response was received by the commandant to his appeal to the Governor of Florida to assist these distressed people, and they are now relying entirely on the Federal Government. Many of them in times gone by were sustained by employment in the yard. The cessation of work there, and their restriction to the reserve by the quarantine regulations, placed them in a pitiable plight, and the naval authorities have to assume the responsibility of providing them with Government rations.

A recent Pensacola despatch says: "The care of all the sick on the Government Reservation, which includes the Naval Hospital and the villages of Warrington and Woolery, and embraces some fifty or more patients, devolves on two medical officers of the Navy—Surge D. M. Gutierrez, who is a native of Havana, and William Martin, who is a native of New Orleans. These officers have been sorely taxed and terribly overworked since the death of Surg. Owen, who fell early in the action, and whose place from the neglect or parsimony of the Government, has not been filled. The hardships imposed on these two faithful and efficient officers by the necessities of their situation have attracted general sympathy."

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

A MEETING of the Ohio Commandery, Loyal Legion, took place at Cincinnati, Sept. 8, ex-President Hayes presiding. Amongst those present were General W. H. Bell, U. S. A.; Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., and Lieut. Dudley, 2d U. S. Artillery. The following were elected members: Ethan Cortlandt Williams, late Acting Ensign, U. S. N.; Francis Bakewell James, Captain 62d U. S. V.; John W. Fuller, Brevet Major-General, U. S. V.; William Cassius Goodloe, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. V.; Levi T. Scofield, Captain 103d U. S. V.; Oscar M. Gottschall, 1st Lieutenant 93d U. S. V.; Walter Morrison, Captain 9th U. S. V.; George G. Alden, Captain 4th U. S. V. Cavalry. Captain Richard P. Ribbenberich, of Athens, Ohio, elected James S. was duly invested. Major Frank J. Jones, in behalf of the local Executive Committee, extended an informal invitation to the commandery to participate in the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which is to take place at Cleveland, Oct. 21. After the meeting General W. H. Bell, U. S. A., read an interesting paper, entitled "Ante-Bellum." In it he gave a graphic description of the withdrawal of the United States troops from Texas in March, 1861. Captain Bykes, afterward General Bykes, in command of the Brigade of Regulars in the Army of the Potomac, and General (then 2d Lieutenant) Bell were in command of the troops in Texas at that time. A vote of thanks was given the General, a copy of the paper ordered filed with the commandery papers, and then followed a collation.

We have received this week the following Ordnance Notes No. 283: "Military Education and Training," by Capt. Walter H. James, late British Royal Engineers; 301, "Theoretical and Practical Ballistics," by Francis Sisco, Captain in the Italian Artillery, translated by Lieut. O. B. Micham, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army; 307, "Improved Capelan," by Capt. H. Metcalf, with plates and diagrams; 309, "A Description of some of the Improvements introduced at Frankford Arsenal during the Past Year," by Major S. C. Lyford, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. Amongst them we find the Smith and Goldtroy System for making illuminating gas from Petroleum, the Frankford Arsenal cartridge primer, cannon primers, friction and electric, the autogenic plumbing apparatus, and sheet rubber movable types and stamps for marking boxes of stores; 310, "Report on Naval Experiments against Armor Plating" on the Island of Amager; 313, "Armor Plate Experiments," being a continuation of Ordnance Notes 265.

THE STATE TROOPS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE INDIANAPOLIS ENCAMPMENT.

THE FREE FOR ALL ARTILLERY DRILL.

The Louisville Light Artillery, Battery A, Kentucky State Guard, carried off the first prize of \$300 in the "free for all" artillery drill, Tuesday, August 14. At inspection the cannon corps should have been covered in the rear rank instead of acting in left guide. General appearance excellent; military bearing fine, with the exception of two men not well set up; dress very neat, except the shoes generally not properly blacked. The detachment was not fully equipped, but the belts were nicely blacked. One man had his shoulder straps not tied. The manual of the piece was well executed. No. 1 in Sponges did not drop the left hand behind the thigh. In limbering to the left No. 5 did not get inside the wheels. In their positions at the piece limbered, the men on both sides were not aligned in several instances. A gentle swinging of the arms should be practiced in double timing.

We were surprised to see the repriming, after friction primer failing to explode, omitted. In firing three times with blank cartridges (No. 26, Manual of the Piece), No. 1 did not re-fire his shoulder, and would have been injured by a premature explosion. In several instances the pole of the limber was not in prolongation of the axis of the piece. This is a precaution and a protection on the battle-field, and it causes the battery to present less solid front to fire at.

In executing load and fire with gunner and four men, No. 3 was slow. The mechanical manoeuvres were rapidly and neatly executed.

In mounting the carriage the right wheel was badly put on. In changing left wheel with right limber wheel, No. 3 was slow taking his position.

This detachment took better care of their implements than any other, and is certainly one of the finest-looking, best-dressed and disciplined in the Western country. Mark, 92.72 out of 100. Section B, Indianapolis Light Artillery, drilled at 5 P. M. Tuesday, with a 3-inch rifle, in fine condition. The panin was neatly and properly attached. General appearance fine; military bearing excellent. Uniform, U. S. regulation for artillery; most and well fitting; shoes, however, not properly blacked. The marching was a little stiff, hands being held as if glued to the sides. The belts were worn a trifle too loose. The leather was properly blacked, brasses bright, swords and scabbards glittering. Their manual at the piece was very good, especially the loadings and fringes. In changing the post of the detachment from front to rear, the rear rank did not keep closed. One nice point was noticed particularly was, No. 3 handed the priming wire to No. 2 over the front of the wheel in re-priming. The service of the piece with diminished numbers was marked with but few mistakes. The mechanical manoeuvres were well executed, but slightly marred by the following mistakes: In carrying the piece the end of the prolonge dragged. In mounting limber, carriage and piece No. 5 was not thoroughly acquainted with his duties. The command, "commence firing with blank cartridges," should have been, "With blank cartridges commence firing."

The officers and non-commissioned officers of this detachment were well up in their duties and military in their performance. We predict a brilliant future for this detachment if this success be followed up with increased exertions towards perfection. Mark 91.72. Second prize of \$200.

The Columbus Light Artillery, of Columbus, Indiana, had their piece in good condition except the buckets which were dirty. At the inspection the men came to inspection arms for each judge. It would have prevented confusion by coming to attention only to the ranking judge who is the senior inspecting officer.

The manual of the piece was good. In moving the piece limbered to the front, No. 2 took position at the wheel. In limbering to the front, No. 1 had his staff in the hand nearest the wheel and did not put up staff until after the piece had been limbered.

In moving by hand to the rear, in the manual of the piece, No. 2 was splitting in ranks. While unlimbering and preparing to fire to the left in the manual of the programme, No. 1 was laughing in ranks. This indicates a lax system of discipline. In changing the post of the cannons (No. 21 manual of the piece Nos. 1 and 2 faced to the rear. The last part of movement No. 2 of the manual of the piece, "execute the load and fire without the numbers with the friction primers failing to explode," was omitted as was to draw a load without the use of the worm. The supposition in such cases is the detachment did not know how to perform these movements. In movement No. 33, M. of the P. No. 3 was outside the wheels in limbering to the rear.

In firing with blank cartridges the instructor used the command "see blanks." This should have been "with blank cartridges, etc." Towards the close of the manual of the piece there was too much uneasiness in ranks. As a general rule, the number three's went more through the motion of pricking the vest than thoroughly opening it to allow the heated gases and smoke to escape. This is important in actual firing. The service of the piece with diminished numbers was fair. In loading with gunner and six men, No. 1 let his hand rest on the piece instead of extending it in the direction of the left trunnion. The staff was not put up until after the piece was limbered. The detachment moved the piece by hand to the front and rear without the command "march." The mechanical manoeuvres were nicely executed. After mounting the piece, the implements were not quickly put in their places.

In carrying the piece, something occurred to cause the gunner to wince.

Instead of speaking of "left wheel" the instructor used the expression "left carriage wheel."

With more care at drill and more attention to discipline, this can be made a first-class detachment. Mark 82.40.

Section A, Indianapolis Light Artillery, reported for drill at 3 P. M. Tuesday. This detachment does not drill near so well as the other section of the same organization. After coming to a gun open order at inspection no command "front" was given. One man did not cast his head and eyes to the right in dressing; general appearance, good; military bearing, fair; condition of dress, very good; no accoutrements. In limbering No. 3 and 4 did not get inside the wheels until after the command "limber, halt." In actual service, or with active horses, these cannons would find such mistakes rather dangerous.

The commands were not given with sufficient snap, consequently the movements were not performed with enough life. The manual of the piece was fairly executed. In forming the gun detachment to the front, double time, and as a general occurrence in executing movements at a double time, the gunner omitted to give the command for the double time. He should give this command as well as the instructor. In executing the double time movements the detachment spread out unnecessarily. In repriming "after friction primer failing to explode" No. 3 did not hand No. 2 the priming wire over the front of the wheel. No. 4 should also stand clear of the wheel in drawing the lanyard so as not to be injured by the recoil. Just before executing movement No. 31 (load and fire M. of the P.) No. 1 stood at attention with his feet apart. In the same movement executed from front (movement No. 37 M. of the P.) the cannons were not one yard from the piece limbered, but closer.

In loading and firing with gunner and six men, No. 3 did not thumb the vent promptly. Soon after this in limbering to the rear the limber was brought up too far from the trail. At different times the pole of the limber was not properly propped, as was the pole in the prolongation of the axis of the piece. In failing the cannons out in the service of the piece with diminished numbers, the instructor just mentioned the cannons were numbered, for instance "No. 5." While this was not wrong, we prefer the method—1. With diminished numbers; 2. No.—all out; 3. Load, etc.

The mechanical manoeuvres were fairly good. In dismounting the piece, carriages, etc., the implements were strewn around, when they should have been carefully laid aside parallel to the piece and out of danger of being broken. In carrying the piece, it was not tied up so as to keep the axes of the trunnions horizontal. In mounting the limber the first time No. 2 took the wrong position. The left wheel was not put on properly in mounting the carriage. No. 1 did not promptly and properly perform his duties. After mounting the piece the first time the trunnion cap

was not keyed. In mounting, the trunnions were not placed properly on their beds. The posts of the cannoneers after the piece is dismounted are at corresponding positions at the piece, not at the timber. In changing right wheel with left timber wheel, No. 4 was ignorant of his duties. This detachment is composed of good material. With more drill and attention to details, it will be sure to succeed better in its next contest. Mark 51.52.

The Porter Light Artillery, of Michigan City, Indiana. They drilled with a 3 inch rifle not in the best condition. The general appearance was poor. Military bearing marred by a bad set up, uniform shabby and not fitting; no accoutrements. The captain did not give his command enough vim. The manner in which the commands are given determine the prompt execution of a movement or immediate obedience to an order. The manual of the piece was marked by inaccuracies. No. 3 after unlimbering and preparing for action to the left (movement 27 of the programme) had no priming wire. In executing "load and fire" without the numbers, friction primer failing to explode, No. 3 headed No. 2 the primer wire over the rear of the wheel, No. 3's arm should be in front of the wheel to prevent accident in case of a sudden and violent recoil. For movement No. 36 "commence firing and fire three times with blank cartridges," the captain gave the commands each time "load." Instead of "commence firing," the gunner giving the command "load." In changing the post of the gun detachment from the front to rear at a double time, the men did not bring up their hands to gather. In executing "load and fire with gunner and four men," No. 1 split in ranks. The service of the piece with diminished numbers was bad, as were the mechanical manoeuvres. In carrying the piece the knot was not good, being insecure and failing to keep the piece straight.

If the writer remembers correctly the cap squares were not secured by chains put on the wheel. No. 3's thumb nail was also lost at different times. Mark 58.75.

There is much room for improvement in this battery.

An account of the "Free for All" Infantry Drill will be given next week.

NEW YORK.

The principal topic of conjecture amongst military men is the resignation of Major-General James Jourdan, commanding the Second Division of the National Guard, on Monday, Sept. 10. The news struck all who learned of it with surprise, as the General had given no intimation of his intention to resign to anybody. In his letter the General gives his official reasons for his action in the following words:

"In consequence of having served for nearly thirty years in the military service of the State, and having held nearly every grade from a private soldier to my present rank, and as my business engagements require my undivided attention, I have neither the time nor inclination to continue to perform the duties devolving upon me as a general officer of the National Guard, I respectfully tender my resignation of said office, and request a discharge therefrom."

Usefully the following remarks are attributed to him:

"I am willing to say that I have been thinking of resigning for some time. I never really wanted the position, but after Gen. Davis's death and a vacancy occurred, my name was mentioned in connection with it. There was opposition from a quarter I did not expect, and then I determined to follow the advice of some of my friends and I accepted the position. I have no criticism to make on the action of any of my superior officers, but I am willing to say that I do not entirely approve of the policy that prevails in the government of the National Guard. I made up my mind to resign over a year ago, but in respect to the wishes of certain of my friends I retained my commission. I have been so long connected with the National Guard that I have no inclination to continue any longer. I have had no controversy with my superior officers and my relations with the officers of the Second Division are of the most pleasant character."

It is further stated that there are other reasons, but that the General declines to state them until after the acceptance of his resignation. Some who pretend to know say that his resignation is the result of interference from Albany in the management of the Division, which, in the opinion of the commanding officer, was not calculated to improve the military service, and that in consequence of certain actions on the part of those at the head of the Guard at Albany the positions of the Commander of the Second Division and his staff had been reduced to those of mere clerks. Be the reasons whatever they may, the National Guard loses an excellent soldier of experience in the field as well as in the Army, and the Second Division a competent head.

Gen. Jourdan entered the service in 1854, in the 14th Regiment, rose in a few years to the position of adjutant, and as such went to the war. He was very soon after promoted major. Subsequently he was transferred as lieutenant-colonel to the 55th N.Y. Co.; rose to colonel of the 108th N.Y. Co. in September, 1862, and on Jan. 1, 1863, was assigned to the command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 18th Army Corps, receiving brevets of brigadier and major general in September, 1864, and April, 1865, respectively. He served through the whole war, participating in the battles of Bull Run, Williamsburg, the siege of Yorktown, fight at Warrenton Creek, the passage of the Chickahominy, of Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Savage Station, Glendale, Church, attack on Suffolk and Malvern Hill, the passage of the Rappahannock, the attack at Deep Creek, attack on Kenney at Jacksonville, the relief and capture of the enemy at Newbern, an attack on Kingston, a reconnaissance on Fort Fisher, a fight at Wilmington, and sharp encounters at White Oak Creek, the Big Northeast Swamp, and many other places. He was transferred, with his brigade, to Bermuda Hundred; then he participated in the attack and capture of Fort Harrison, on the north bank of the James River, the garrison of which he subsequently commanded. He repulsed the attack on the works at Spring and Signal Hills, in front of Richmond, participated in the attack on Battery Field and other minor operations to the close of the war.

He re-entered the National Guard in 1866 as colonel of the 13th Regiment, resigned, and was re-elected in 1872, rose to the command of the 5th Brigade in 1875, and took command of the Division in 1878 by right of seniority. He was to a certain extent deprived of this command by political wire-pulling up to 1883, when Gov. Cornell appointed him major-general of the 2d Division, and this is the position from which he has now resigned.

Adj.-Gen. Farnsworth was in New York in the beginning of the week, and in company with Gen. Wylie an. Briggs inspected the site of the new armory of the 17th separate company at Flushing.

Capt. J. L. Denison, 13th Regiment, has resigned.

The 3d Battery had a drill at the armory of the 14th Regiment on Thursday, Sept. 13.

The 13th Regiment has been ordered to parade at the armory on Oct. 1, at 8 P. M. Officers will have theoretical instruction on Sept. 21 and 28.

The 13th Regiment has company drills every evening at the position of the coming inspection.

The 22d Regiment has been ordered to drill on Sept. 1 and 26 preparatory to annual inspection.

Company H, 11th Regiment, has been directed by Captain Jourdan to drill every Tuesday evening, commencing Sept. 11, up to the celebration at Newburgh, when the company will use the guns of Capt. Chase's 8th Separate Company.

The 17th Separate Company were at Creedmoor for second general practice, Friday, Sept. 7.

The 6th Regiment has been ordered to commence company drills on Monday, Sept. 17, as follows: Cos. E and O, Mondays; Land, Tuesdays; A and B, Wednesdays; G and H, Thursdays; and F and K, Fridays—two hours on each night. The drill will begin with the position of the soldier, setting up, etc., certainly the right thing, and we earnestly hope that the programme as laid down by Col. Cavanagh will be carried out.

The 5th Brigade officers have been directed by Gen. Oliver to make out their military histories and send them to Brigade Headquarters by Sept. 30, to aid in the preparation of the National Guard register to be issued by the Adjutant General in the beginning of next year.

Marksmen's Scores of the 14th Regiment, July 22, 1888.—Colonel J. McLean, 35; Adj. S. C. Cloughridge, 28; Surg. G. B. Towler, 27; L. E. F. R. Brown, 40; R. G. O. Schuring, 25; Hospital Steward F. L. Tiamore, 27; Orderly Sergeant G. K. Taylor, 37; Sergeant Anderson, 34.

Company A—Privates H. Menheim, 25; F. Schulte, 44; R. B. Thompson, 26; F. Pendergast, 28; N. S. Lyons, 31; W. P. Byrnes,

32; Q. M. R. J. Porter, 30; Sergt. E. F. Pendergast, 30; Corps. J. J. Curry, 42; J. Henwood, 41; J. H. Pendergast, Jr., 34; F. Borman, 29; J. Fairclough, 37; T. Harvey, 45; K. Kessler, 28; G. Bonnington, 28; C. Lowry, 33.

Company B—Lt. J. M. White, 30.

Company C—Capt. G. L. Stoen, 35; Lt. J. J. Dickson, 40; Sergt. G. A. Bockelman, 26; Privates C. E. Bockelman, 30; C. T. Scott, 26; R. Olliffe, 32.

Company D—Privates J. Beck, 25; W. J. Hawthorne, 28; E. Watts, 25.

Company E—Capt. J. R. Barlow, 26; Lieut. J. C. Curran, 26; Q. M. Sergt. W. J. Jennings, 40.

Company F—Corporal J. Crawford, 25.

Company G—Priv. F. Neuborg, 35; E. N. Christensen, 31.

Company H—Sergt. John Farris, 28; Priv. E. Logan, 39; A. Moore, 25.

Co. I—Capt. B. Cardona, 34; Lieut. H. Nutt, 42; Corp. A. S. Hooper, 29; Priv. J. O. Cole, 29; J. Gardner, 26; C. Grauman, 30; A. C. Jamieson, 28; W. J. Nelson, 31; J. W. Day, 31.

Company K—Lieuts. W. F. Morris, 25; L. Nally, 27.

6th Regiment, June 22.—Lt. E. P. Capt. John Carlton, 27; Adj. J. M. Moran, 36; Ord. Sergt. B. E. Conklin, 33.

Company A—Corp. P. McDowell, 26; Priv. P. McArdle, 26.

Company C—Lt. D. C. McCarthy, 28.

Company D—Capt. Jas. Plunkett, 26; 1st Lt. M. Cox, 30; Q. M. Sergt. P. Morgan, 26; Sergt. Jos. Foley, 25; Sergt. M. F. McCabe, 27; Priv. M. Mann, 27; Priv. P. Walsh, 26; Priv. Wm. Cox, 25.

Company E—Capt. H. Coleman, 27.

Company F—Capt. W. Cushing, 38; 8-rgt. M. Mitchell, 29.

Company G—Lieut. W. Hogan, 30; Sergt. D. O. Byrne, 28; Corp. P. Gagliardi, 26; Priv. F. McGee, 26.

Company H—1st Sergt. B. Holmes, 29.

Company I—Capt. J. Cunningham, 27; Priv. H. Shannon, 32.

Company K—1st Lieut. J. J. Regan, 34.

17th Separate Company, July 22.—Captain T. Muller, 30; 1st Lieut. J. H. Heppner, 33; 2d Lieut. J. Fitch, 27; Q. M. Sergt. O. W. Haviland, 29; Sergt. R. H. Baker, 32; Sergt. W. K. Prall, 35; Corp. D. H. Vandewater, 28; J. A. Walker, 28; W. F. Boardman, 32; E. H. Gates, 27; A. T. Shepard, 26; J. L. Bogart, 25; W. T. Daley, 26; Priv. G. F. Norton, 26; B. F. Valentine, 32; F. W. Lincoln, 29; J. A. Pratt, 32.

Volley—Total value, 433.—Men, 24; shots, 120; hits, 104; bull-eyes, 55; centres, 30; outers, 19.

Skirmish—Total value, 367.—Men, 24; shots, 120; hits, 97; bull-eyes, 33; centres, 33; inners, 8; outers, 24.

Aug. 9—Sergt. J. J. Simmons, 26; Priv. B. T. Read, 29; D. L. Vandewater, 26; T. M. Lowden, 28; E. F. Chisholm, 26; F. P. Morris, 26; A. Graham, 26; J. W. Wood, Jr., 26; G. E. Guzman, 35; Sergt. N. Bell, 31; F. M. M. Covert, 29; H. H. Lawrence, 27; H. D. Baker, 33; Sergt. W. Heppner, 27; Priv. C. G. S. Baker, 26; Corp. H. H. Denton, 26; Private S. K. Gourley, 25; Corporal E. Warren, 28.

Volley—Total value, 194.—Men, 10; shots, 50; hits, 46; bulls-eyes, 24; centres, 15; outers, 7.

Skirmish—Total value, 146.—Men, 10; shots, 50; hits, 43; bulls-eyes, 8; centres, 10; inners, 16; outers, 9.

6th Regiment, Aug. 30.—Surg. A. H. Briggs, 25; Chaplain C. H. Smith, 28; Sergt. E. F. Field, 29; Sergt. S. H. Cluxton, 35; Drum-major Rose, 25; Capt. John C. Willie, 28; Lieut. James D. Wood, 36; Sergt. John Manuix, 33; Corp. C. S. Sandoman, 30; Priv. F. L. Rea, 36; Priv. R. A. Hood, 32; Lieut. George H. Howard, 31; Sergt. G. H. W. Urban, 36; Corp. Thomas Marks, 28; Sergt. E. E. Sutor, 27; Priv. C. W. Pray, 27; Wm. W. Hanson, 26; O. E. Percival, 27; Sergt. Theodore Burgess, 29; Capt. Robert Montgomery, 43; Lt. W. E. Delaney, 33; Lt. H. S. Reimnitz, 47; Corp. Wm. F. Krueger, 33; Corp. J. J. Hillman, 28; Priv. J. W. Hasty, 34; R. B. Bueler, 31; Sergt. Michael Beck, 39; Priv. Wm. Shadler, 29; Capt. A. C. Lewis, 26; Private John Orr, 27.

The 2d Battery on Aug. 31 qualified 6 marksmen, and the 3d Battery on the same day two.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MINNESOTA.

At the Minnesota Tournament, Tuesday, August 28, the first prize, \$400, was won by Company D, Capt. Ben, of St. Paul. Company A, of Minneapolis, Capt. Harrison, won the second prize, \$300; Company B, Capt. Welch, of Minneapolis, took \$200, the third prize, and Company C, of St. Paul, finished up last with a prize of \$100. Lieuts. Bucker, of the 2d Cavalry, and Glenn and Aherm, of the 25th Infantry, were the Judges. The drill, which was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators among whom were Colonels Bond and Hobbsler, Maj. Naylor, Surg. Davenport, Asst. Surg. Fitzgerald, Capt. Buryor, Hunter, and other officers of the National Guard, was a splendid and well-contested one, all the participants doing excellent work. All are young organizations, the oldest, Company A, having not yet reached its fourth birthday. Company D follows next; C is about 3 years old, and B was only organized a year ago last May.

Company C began the drill and did some good work, particularly in wheeling, but showed its principal defect in forming line from column of fours.

Company A excelled in marching and manual, and especially in fixing and unfixing bayonets, but was sometimes defective in distances in column of fours.

Company D followed, and by the precision and variety of its movements, as well as by its manual, and fringed standing, kneeling, and lying down, proved superior to the two preceding organizations, as well as to the one following, and won the first prize.

Company B came last and did good work, but could not reach the preceding company.

After drill a dress parade followed, under command of Col. Bond, who announced the Judges' decision.

The score out of a possible 18 was as follows:

Company D.....	16.7
Company A.....	16.0
Company B.....	14.5
Company C.....	14.1

KENTUCKY.

The Lexington Transcript says in regard to the Kentucky State troops:

The carelessness of late evinced by the various companies of the State Guard, here, as elsewhere, in maintaining their instruction and general morale, is said to be largely and principally due to the looseness with which affairs are managed—or rather mismanaged—at headquarters. In Frankfort, an instance of this is given in the case of a large number of officers against whom complaint is made for disobedience to the orders which sent four hundred troops to Grayson last winter. Complaint was made against some fifty; but the Adjutant-General has shown in this, as in other matters, his great capacity for "how not to do it," and nothing has been heard of the charges. In consequence those who obeyed the call, all at some inconvenience, many at considerable expense, and some, unfortunately, to the impairment of their health, are, not unnaturally, disgusted, that there should be no distinction made between good and poor soldiers. Now that orders are out for attendance at a camp of instruction at Frankfort, on the inauguration of the new Governor, many of the militia called out are wondering whether they should respond or not, a view of the fact that it seems to make no difference to either officer or private whether he obeys orders or utterly disregards them. Thus it is that laxity in the head of the militia department extends through all the battalions and companies. "Tis true; 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true."

CONNECTICUT ENCAMPMENT.

The National Guard encampment at Niantic began on Monday, September 10th, and at noon on that day the whole militia of the State, for the first time in its history, was under canvas at the same time. This brings the strength of the force present up to about 2,000.

A sham battle of a superior order, different from the general run of affairs of that sort, took place on Thursday, September 13th, and was watched with much interest by the many military spectators present. We expect to have a crit-

ical review of the whole affair in our next issue from a correspondent present in the camp.

PARADE GROUND FOR NEW YORK.

The approaching annual inspection of the New York troops, again forcibly demonstrates the necessity of a place suitable for field exercises, inspection, etc., for the New York City regiments. The larger part and the best portion of the National Guard is stationed here, and yet in facilities for proper outside door manoeuvres, the city is far behind any country town in the State which supports a military organization. If our troops want to properly comply with orders for their inspection they have either to go to Brooklyn and beg for the use of Prospect Park, as a favor, or hire the Polo grounds at their own expense, neither proceeding being worthy of the troops of a great city like New York. To order an organization to perform a certain duty and then to expect that it shall provide the means for a proper performance of such duty out of its own funds is downright injustice, yet we see this practice repeated here year after year.

Periodically the parade ground matter is brought up, reports and recommendations are made, but there the matter ends.

Is it not about time that the subject of a parade ground were earnestly taken in hand by the proper authorities, and an end put to this discreditable state of affairs?

SHAM BATTLES.

DURING the encampment of the New Jersey Grand Army of the Republic at Princetown Junction the sham fight on September 5 formed one of the principal features. Two detachments, one representing Union, and the other rebel soldiers, participated, both sides being supported by artillery. A lively battle took place; artillery was captured and recaptured; the men came respectively to close quarters, and the scene was quite an exciting one both to participants and spectators. But the battle came to a sudden termination, as one of the soldiers who threw off his jacket exhibited a bloody shirt. The commander stopped the battle, and on investigation it was found that about a dozen men had been wounded by wads on account of coming in too close contact. Some of the wounded were in quite exhausted condition and stretchers were in requisition to carry them to the hospital.

Sham battles at encampments seem now to be the height of fashion, but recent developments show that they are not judicious under all circumstances. At the New York camp several minor accidents happened by men getting into too close quarters on these occasions, and in another instance a number of men became prostrated by the heat during a sham fight. They are apt to absorb all the interest of the troops in anticipation, while after their conclusion it is found that the largest part of the men's energy is spent, and the rest of the encampment is concluded in general apathy. These sham fights serve their purposes well enough when held in temperate weather with well instructed men and coolheaded officers, but without these they are very apt to turn out disastrous and had better be omitted.

SELECTION OF A SECOND DIVISION COMMANDER.

If the resignation of General Jourdan is accepted, we earnestly hope that military, and not political, reasons will govern the selection of his successor. It is bad enough that the Guard suffers from the change of its head with the advent of every new administration, but if political reasons govern in the appointment of division commanders, then we may well despair of its future.

There is no lack of good soldiers in Brooklyn. Generals Christensen and Brownell are both competent to command the Second Division, especially the latter, who has displayed many prominent military qualities, is progressive, an indefatigable worker, young, and of original ideas, and travelling outside of rules. His appointment would be acceptable to the division and decidedly in the interest of the Guard. General Woodward has proven before this that he possesses all the qualities necessary to make a successful division commander, and there are several others who are thoroughly competent to fill the place.

However, if the administration really desire the success of the Guard as a military body, they have now an opportunity to do something to some purpose. Among the best soldiers of the State, if not the best, is General E. L. Molinex, and he is the man whom the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which has ever labored for the true welfare of the State troops, would recommend the authorities to appoint to the vacancy made by General Jourdan. General Molinex's military abilities are too well known as to need any further reference to them here, and it is only necessary to say that by his appointment the best interests of the Guard would be served in every respect.

We desire to say that no one of the gentlemen mentioned has intimated, so far as we know, that he is a candidate for the position.

OHIO.—In the future, the non-commissioned officers in the Akron City Guard, Co. B, 8th O. N. G., will be selected by a competitive examination, and as the first step in this new departure, all the non-commissioned officers have been reduced to a mere on foot to unite the Fifth and Eighth Regts. The Fifth has but five companies, and is commanded by a 1st-Lt.-Colonel. The Eighth has six companies, and is likely to lose its Lieut.-Colonel and Major, hence the arrangement as far as the field officers are concerned, could be nicely consummated. The location of the two commands is also favorable.

FALL MEETING NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This meeting will take place at Creedmoor on Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, with the following programme:

No. 1—"Directors' Match"—200 yards; open only to Directors of the N. R. A.; 3 rounds; position, standing; any military rifle. Prize—The Directors' Championship Gold Badge, shot for annually, and held by the winner during the year.

No. 2—"Judge's Match"—Open to all comers; any military rifle; 200 yards; position, standing; 7 rounds; 41 prizes, cash and books, amounting to a total of \$350.

No. 3—"The Shorkley Match"—Prize of \$100, presented by Major George Shorkley, U. S. A., to which is added \$105 by the N. R. A.; open to all comers; any military rifle having open sights and trigger pull not less than six pounds; 200, 400, and 800 yards; 7 shots each distance; standing at 200, prone at 400, and any at 800 yards; 30 prizes of a total of \$205.

No. 4—"Wimbledon Cup"—Match—Open to all citizens and residents of the United States; 1,000 yards, 30 shots; any rifle within the rules; position, any without artificial rest. Prize—"The Wimbledon Cup." Value \$500, and cash \$25-\$25.

No. 5—"Military Championship Match of the United States of America"—Open to all members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or National Guard, in uniform, 200, 500, and 600 yards; 7 rounds; any military rifle, with open sights and trigger pull not less than 6 pounds; at 200 yards, standing; at 500 and 600 yards, prone; 15 prizes of a total of \$100. Second stage, open to the highest sixty in first stage; winner of first prize in this stage is entitled to the Championship of the U. S. A. for one year; 500, 900, and 1,000 yards; 7 rounds; position, any. 1st Prize—The United States Military Championship Gold Medal, value \$50, and cash \$20-\$20—and 14 prizes amounting to \$100.

No. 6—"Short Range Continuous Match"—Open to everybody; 200 yards; 5 shots; any rifle; highest aggregate of any two scores only to count; 50 prizes, amounting to \$175.

No. 7—"Mid Range Continuous Match"—Open to everybody; 500

yards; any military rifle; 5 rounds; position, any within the rules. Prizes same as No. 6.

Members of the N. G. S. N. Y. using the Remington State Model Rifle, and complying with the State regulations, may count their actual scores made in these matches for the marksman's badge.

No. 8—*Benedict Mid Range Match*.—Prize, a gold watch, presented by Messrs. Benedict Bros., of 171 Broadway only; 10 shots, at 500 yards; any military rifle.

No. 9—*Brooklyn Furniture Company Match*.—First prize, a handsome piece of bronze, value \$400; to be competed for by 2d Division N. G.; open to teams of four from any regiment, company, or battery in 2d Division; Remington rifle, State issue; 7 rounds each at 200 and 500 yards; standing at 200, prone at 500 yards. First prize, "The Buffalo Hunt," value \$415, and four cash prizes amounting to \$45.

No. 10—*Hilton Trophy Match*.—Open to teams of twelve each, from the Divisions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Missouri (U. S. Army); the U. S. Navy (one team); the National Guard or uniformed militia of the several States and Territories (one team from each State or Territory); one team each from the Regular Army, the militia, the volunteers, and the Navy of any country; 200, 500, and 600 yards; 7 rounds; standing at 200 yards, prone at 500 and 600 yards; weapons, any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. The Hilton Trophy, value \$3,000, won in 1876 and 1879 by State of New York; in 1880 by Division of the Missouri, U. S. A.; in 1881 by State of New York; in 1882 by State of Pennsylvania. Also a medal to each member of the winning team.

No. 11—*The Jones Match*.—Prizes presented by Lieut.-Col. Jas. H. Jones, 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; 200 and 500 yards; rifle Remington State model; standing 200; prone 500 yards; 7 shots; open to teams of four from the N. G. S. N. Y. 1st prize, a pair of bronzes (to become the property of the organization whose team shall win it twice), cost \$125, and 3 cash prizes amounting to \$75.

No. 12—*Inter-State Military Match*.—Open to one team from each State and Territory in the United States, consisting of twelve members of the regularly organized and uniformed National Guard or Militia; in uniform; 200 and 500 yards; at 200 yards standing and 500 yards prone; weapon, any military rifle; 10 rounds; prize, a large bronze "Soldier of Marathon." Also a medal to each member of the winning team.

No. 13—*Inter-State Long Range Match*.—Open to teams of four from all rifle associations or clubs in the United States; 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each distance; any rifle within the rules. 1st prize, a trophy; also a medal to each member of the winning team.

No. 14—*New York National Guard Match*.—Open to teams of twelve from each infantry organization of the National Guard of New York, in uniform; Remington rifle, State model; 5 rounds; at 500 yards; Remington rifle, State model; 5 rounds. 1st prize, a trophy, value \$250, and three cash prizes amounting to \$75.

No. 15—*First Division National Guard Match*.—Open to teams of twelve from each infantry organization, 1st and 2d Divisions, N. G. S. N. Y., in uniform; Remington rifle, State model; 200 and 500 yards; 5 shots; standing at 200, at 500 yards prone. 1st prize, a trophy, \$125, and two cash prizes amounting to \$45.

No. 16—*Second Division National Guard Match*.—Open to teams of twelve from each infantry organization, 1st and 2d Divisions, N. G. S. N. Y., in uniform; Remington rifle, State model; 200 and 500 yards; 5 shots; standing at 200, at 500 yards prone. 1st prize, a trophy, \$125, and two cash prizes amounting to \$45.

No. 17—*The Seabury Long Range Military Match*.—\$100 for prize presented by Mr. George J. Seabury, Secretary N. R. A., for which is added \$25 by the Association; 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; any rifle; wind gauge permitted; no cleaning except between ranges. Sixteen prizes, amounting to \$125.

No. 18—*Army and Navy Journal Match*.—Open to teams of twelve from all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, including the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, in uniform; weapon, such military rifle as has been issued at the public expense to the organization which the team represents; 500 yards; position prone; 7 rounds. 1st prize, to the organization whose team makes the highest aggregate score, a silver trophy, manufactured by the Gorham Company, and presented by Colonel William C. Church on behalf of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, valued at \$750; this prize to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. It will be held for a year by the officer commanding the winning corps; won in 1873 by 2d Regt., N. Y.; in 1874 by 7th Regt., N. Y.; in 1875 by 2d Regt., Conn.; in 1876 by 7th Regt., N. Y.; in 1877 by 45th Regt., N. Y.; in 1878 by Battalion of Engineers, U. S. A.; in 1879 by 20th Regt., N. Y.; in 1880 by 35th Battalion; in 1881 by Battalion of Engineers, U. S. A.; in 1882 by 13th Regt., Pa. 2d prize, trophy, or cash (optional), \$50; total, \$900.

No. 19—*Military Team Off-Hand Match*.—200 yds.; open to teams of 5 men from any Co., troop, or battery, N. G. S. N. Y., or other States, or of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps; position standing; 7 shots. 1st prize, an embroidered flag; value \$100; and two prizes amounting to \$40.

No. 20—*Off-Hand Short Range Match*.—200 yards; off-hand; 10 shots; any rifle; open to every one; 10 prizes amounting to \$50.

Matches will be shot as follows:
Tuesday, September 25 (1st stage)—Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Wednesday, September 26 (2d stage)—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 19.
Thursday, September 27—Nos. 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 18.
Friday, September 28—Nos. 6, 7, 12, 13.
Saturday, September 29—Nos. 4, 7, 17.

It is noticeable that somebody has, with or without authority, changed the conditions as to position in the Hilton Trophy, and, if this change is authoritatively made, it would seem that the Army positions at 500 and 600 yards are not to be allowed. After the very full discussion of the matter and the recommendations of General Hancock and Judge Hilton in favor of these positions, and their unanimous adoption by the Board of Directors some two or three years ago, it is to be expected that Army riflemen, as well as those of Michigan and Pennsylvania and other States, who shoot from the authorized back positions, will be somewhat surprised at this late notice of such a radical change.

The new National Guard officers' register which will be prepared by the Adjutant-General for issue in the beginning of the year is looked forward to with much interest. It is stated that many appointments, especially on the brigade staff, have lately been made for other reasons than military ability and experience, and that thus much material of little or no value is introduced into the Guard. The new register will show these up. It is to be regretted that any officer should be guided in his staff appointments by any other motives than the good of his command and the National Guard in general, which needs officers with solidly qualities more than men with no other attributes than capacity to shine in "society."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FOOT SOLDIER asks: Please explain the "Rally by fours" in single rank. I have been drilled it different ways under different instructors, and would like to know which is correct. This is how I was drilled by an old captain, and I believe it the proper way, too. At the command "Rally by fours," each man fired his bayonet, and at the command "March," closed in upon No. 4 in double time, and formed in a small circle from his right to rear in the following order: No. 3 on the right of No. 4, No. 2 on the right of No. 3, and No. 1 on the right of No. 2. After rallying all the men went through the motions of firing a few shots in the direction the enemy was supposed to be coming, and then came down to charge bayonets. At the command "Deploy," each man unhooked his bayonet, and at the command "March," No. 1 was the first man to start off, followed in succession by Nos. 2 and 3 at the proper interval. Other instructors say that when the rally is complete, the men should be as follows: No. 3 on the left of No. 4, No. 2 on the left of No. 3, and No. 1 on the left of No. 2. As Tactics do not prescribe the way in which the fours should form, the matter naturally depends somewhat on the views of the instructor. Our opinion is that No. 3 should form on the left of No. 4, No. 1 on the right of No. 4, and No. 2 between Nos. 3 and 1. This would seem natural and according to the positions of the numbers in ranks; besides, it enables No. 1 to start off more promptly in deploying, and saves time and distance.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: 1. What is the address of Capt. Howard, of the American Team? 2. Where is the Brown rifle manufactured? 3. What State uses it? Were the rifles used by the Americans made to order, or how selected? Ans.—1. Colonel Howard may be addressed in care of N. R. A., 102 William street, N. Y. 3. No State has secured any considerable number of the rifles, as they are not yet on the market. The rifles used by the team were selected by the shooters themselves, subject to approval by the N. R. A., not made to order.

F. M. S. asks: What District in the State of Iowa has vacancies in the Naval Academy next year? Ans.—The 4th will be vacant in 1891; no other.

J. H. asks: At which Navy-yard did the crew of the U. S. S. *Galena* will be discharged at the Brooklyn or Norfolk, and what time they are due at the Navy-yard. Ans.—They will be discharged at the Navy-yard, New York. Advice say she arrived at New York Monday, Sept. 3 (See Naval Stations).

CURIOUS asks: 1. Is the U. S. Marine Corps on duty at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, governed by the U. S. Army Regulations, and if not, why not? 2d. If by U. S. Army Regulations, by what authority is the sentry at the Guard House provided with the countersign? 3. If governed by the customs of the Army, by what authority does the sentry in the interior of the yard commit an error or not in challenging and receiving the parole, and saying, "The parole is correct." 5. If these sentries (apparently old and well instructed men) are in the right, why is it that we militiamen who were at State Camp this year were criticised as often on this point, "The countersign is correct"? 6. In "The Army Gatekeeping" of Col. Henry the above answer is given as the one to be used after receiving the countersign, and the only experience I have ever had with the U. S. Troops would tend to confirm Col. Henry as being right, while the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL insists they are both in the wrong? Now, when doctors disagree to this extent how is the patient to make any headway—in other words, what work or works can be accepted as authorities by a citizen soldier who wishes to be thoroughly posted in so many of the customs of the service as he is ever likely to have occasion to use? Ans.—1. See sections 1619 and 1621 of the Revised Statutes, which state that the Marines are liable to do duty in the forts and garrisons of the U. S. on the Sea Coast at the discretion of the President, and that the Marine Corps shall at all times be subject to the laws and regulations established for the government of the Navy, except when detached with the Army by order of the President; and when so detached they shall be subject to the rules and articles of war prescribed for the government of the Army. 2. Under the regulations and customs of the Army it is decidedly wrong to provide No. 1 at the guard-house with the countersign. 3. Under regulations and customs of the Army, No. 1 at the guard-house has nothing to do or say except to let the challenged person and to call out "Corporal of the Guard No. 1." He says nothing whatever about the countersign. 4. A sentry in the Army has no right to have or receive the parole. See paragraph 1073 of the Regulations, which states, "The countersign is given to the sentinels and non-commissioned officers of the guards, the parole to the commissioned officers of guards;" also par. 351, which directs that "the parole is imparted to such officers only as have a right to visit the guards, and to make the grand rounds;" and to officers commanding guards. 5. Under Army regulations and customs sentries would be decidedly wrong if they did as you state. The militiamen at the camp were criticised for saying "the countersign is correct;" in the first place because the regulations do not require a sentry to use such a phrase at all; and secondly, because in the instance where a member of the guard has to make use of anything of the kind (in receiving the grand rounds at the guard-house), the lan-

guage laid down is, "The countersign is right." See par. 351, Regulations.) 6. We do not recognize what is laid down in books not authorized by the War Department. We criticize according to regulations, tactics, and customs of actual service, and if you want to do your duty properly and correctly, you should study tactics and regulations as authority, and mind the criticisms of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A DESPATCH of Sept. 6, from Durban, South Africa, states that "a correspondent just returned from a tour through the heart of Zululand reports that the natives are on the eve of a war of mutual extermination."

The Prince Imperial's tomb, in the Zulu country, is, it appears, kept in good order. There is about a quarter of an acre of ground enclosed by a wall, and within that another enclosure where Queen Victoria's Cross stands. The original wreath placed round the cross is still intact, though much faded. The monument was placed, by a British officer, in charge of a chief named Sabuzi and his clan, who promised to take care of it. They have kept their promise well.

At the dockyard at St. Petersburg preparations are being made for the construction of a wooden training corvette, propelled by sails, for the Marine School. The vessel will be of 1,500 tons, and carry nine 4-pounders and one 3 pounder. She will be exclusively used for service in the Baltic.

A VERY large proportion of British officers failed in the recent examinations for promotion to captain and major, chiefly tactics.

It is announced that the German Admiralty intends to effect a concentration next year in the Baltic, for manœuvring purposes, of 23 war vessels.

The French are delighted to hear that conscription in Alsace does not work as smoothly as the German authorities would like. They say that Alsacians and Lorrainers will not serve in the German army, because they know that in the regiment they will meet Badenians who bombarded Strasbourg, Bavarians the heroes of Bazailles, and Prussians who assassinated, burned and pillaged through the greater portion of France thirteen years ago. They forget that the German soldiers who invaded France have long since passed into the *Reinverner*.

THE Spanish journal *El Correo Militar* publishes an account of the recent execution of the four sergeants implicated in the military rising, according to which the first volley from the firing party only killed two of the men and badly wounded another, the fourth remaining unhurt. A second discharge was thus rendered necessary. As the troops were leaving the scene of the execution one of the sergeants suddenly rose from the ground and begged that his life might be spared. The soldiers, however, fired another volley and killed him. If it requires three volleys from a Spanish platoon to kill four men with their eyes bandaged, at 15 or 20 yards, what practice would the same troops make at 500 yards under the somewhat altered conditions of having the fire returned?—*United Service Gazette*.

CHRONSTADT was visited the other day by the Khan of Khiva, the Prince of Bokhara, and the Turcoman delegation from Merv. The weather being rather boisterous, the Khan was so overcome during the run from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt, that he had to rest awhile at the Club before he could proceed on his round of inspection. Having recovered, he was shown the dock yard, some of the men-of-war, and the forts, and returned to the capital, via the shorter water-route of Oranienbaum, greatly impressed with his glimpse at an European fleet.

THE French government has ordered six screw gunboats to be sent to the coasts of Cochinchina and Tonquin. They will be made in sections, so as to be shipped in fractions and put together where wanted. Some gunboats on nearly the same plan were used in the Chinese Campaign of 1860, and have since been used in Cochinchina. The government also proposes to procure river boats, drawing little water, but of great speed, and capable of going up the Red River even in the dry season. "This class of boats," says the *Temps*, "is rarely constructed in France, whereas the constructors in certain English yards are very clever at building them. It is accordingly possible that the order will be given in England, where the yards are well manned, and where we are certain of being well and quickly served."

THE arrival of Admiral Pierre at Marseilles in a dying condition should silence the insinuations made till a very recent date that his recall was due to political reasons.

WRITING to a London daily about the Wellington statue, Sir William Fraser says: "He (the Duke) did not wear the cavalry sword with metal scabbard, but an Eastern sabre. This was given to the Duke in Hindostan by a female magician after the battle of Assaye. She told him that the sword had belonged to the conqueror of India, Genghis Khan, and prophesied that Sir Arthur Wellesley would be the greatest conqueror in the world. This sword the Duke wore in all his battles. After Waterloo the sword was lost. At the sale of Sir Thomas Lawrence's effects a comrade of the Duke recognized the weapon, bought it for 30s., and sent it to Apsley House."




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The French War Minister has just issued an order which is very popular with the army. He has decided that officers when on duty may appear in mufti. This privilege was up to the present extended only to Paris, although in some army corps it was tolerated. The *Progres Militaire* heartily approves of the order on the ground that General Thibaudin has slain a prejudice and a fiction.

It is intended to fit all British sea-going battle ships, whether masted or mastless, with nets composed of wire rope for torpedo defence. These nets will protect only the central compartments of the ship, including the magazines, it being understood that nets for the protection of the bows and stern of a vessel may be extemporized, when necessary. When ships are on a station, this gear is not to be kept on board, but in the stores on shore.

The government of Germany is sending out a scientific expedition to Egypt for the purpose of investigating the origin, nature, and course of the recent outbreak of cholera, and the best means of prevention.

The German authorities have just concluded experiments with Cammell, compound 10 in. armor-plates, which are said to offer 40 per cent. more resistance to penetration than any other plate yet tried.

A number of trained carrier pigeons, which are kept in a state of efficiency by continual exercise, are maintained by the German War Office. Recently a special exercise was held, the line of flight being from Cologne to Hanover. The pigeons were all started at 6 A. M. precisely. The first made the journey in 3h. 35m., being an average rate of flight of

1249 metres a minute; the second, 3h. 40m., average 1146 metres a minute; the third, 3h. 50m., the fourth, 4h. exactly; the fifth, 4h. 1m.; the sixth, 4h. 19m.; and the seventh, 4h. 35m., being an hour longer than the first. The average rate of this last pigeon was 950 metres a minute; the average time of the whole lot was 4h. 2m.

The Austrian cavalry manoeuvres at Bruck will be this year only on a limited scale, but they are to be attended, as usual, by the Austrian Emperor, accompanied by the Crown Prince Rudolph. The total forces assembled will include 30 squadrons of cavalry and 4 batteries of artillery, with 18 guns, as well as a detachment of the ambulance corps. The manoeuvres are to last from the 16th to the 27th Sept.

A Russian officer, writing from Portsmouth to the *Oregonian*, points out that Russian men-of-war use the largest cartridge aloft for saluting purposes, and consequently make more noise than the vessels of any other Power on entering a foreign harbor. He thinks that Russian prestige would not suffer if Russian men-of-war were a little more modest, and on this ground, as well as on that of economy, suggests that the quantity of gunpowder should be diminished.

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. Mons. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagne of France. Cook's Imperial, of St. Louis, costs one third less than the best Foreign Champagne. It has taken the premiums in Europe, the United States and Canada, and comparative analysis has proved it the purest, having no artificial bouquet.

BIRTHS.

POWELL.—At Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York, September 7, 1888, to the wife of Captain Janus L. Powell, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, a daughter.

MARRIED.

DEVOL—CHONG.—At Cleveland, Ohio, September 4, Lieutenant CARROLL A. Devol, 26th U. S. Inf., to Miss KATHERINE CHONG.

GIBSON—HOPPER.—At Ellsworth, Me., September 5, Design JOHN GIBSON, U. S. Navy, to Miss MATTIE A. HOPPER.

FLAHERTY—BLOOMER.—Sept. 6, 1888, at David's Island, New York Harbor, by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, GENTRIDGE, eldest daughter of Major J. H. Belcher, Quartermaster U. S. Army, to Dr. THOMAS H. FLAHERTY, of Richmond, Virginia.

RYDE—CUTLER.—At London, England, August 14, JOHN RYDE, of Peckham, Chiddingfold, Surrey, to MARIAN LOUISE, daughter of Pay Director George F. Cutler, U. S. Navy.

TILLOTSON—VALE.—At Santa Cruz, Cal., August 28, Rev. C. O. TILLOTSON, to LARAMIE, daughter of the late Chaplain William Vale, U. S. Army.

WOODBRIDGE—FIELD.—On Sept. 8, 1888, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 685 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich., by the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, ALICE, daughter of the Hon. Moses W. Field, to FRANCIS WOODBRIDGE, 1st Lieut. 7th U. S. Infantry.

WAGNER—HOWARD.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 5, Lieutenant ARTHUR L. WAGNER, 6th U. S. Infantry, to Miss ANNIE B. HOWARD.

DIED.

FLETCHER.—At San Diego, Cal., September 1, VIDLEY OCTAVIA, daughter and only child of Lieutenant Robert H. Fletcher, 21st U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Fletcher, aged four years and two months.

HAMILTON.—At Fort Custer, Montana, Sept.—, Mrs. HAMILTON, wife of Captain Samuel T. Hamilton, 3d U. S. Cavalry. Also their infant child.

VAN BOKKING.—At Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 7, Captain JAMES N. VAN BOKKING, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

STONE.—At Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, CATHERINE LOUISE WHITE, widow of General E. W. Stone, mother of Brevet Lieut. Colonel E. W. Stone, Captain 21st U. S. Infantry, and grandmother of the late Midshipman G. Sparhawk, U. S. N.

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Proposals for Purchase of Vessels.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1888.

In accordance with the provisions of the 4th section of the act of Congress making appropriations to supply deficiencies, approved March 3, 1883, sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Monday, September 24, 1888, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of certain vessels which have been stricken from the Navy Register, under authority of an act of Congress approved August 6, 1853, and which it is deemed for the best interests of the United States to sell.

The vessels offered, their appraised value, and their locality are: the Congress, \$35,400; Guard, \$2,800; Kansas, \$6,100; and Sabine, \$10,400, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Iowa, \$44,000; Niagara, \$29,000; and Ohio, \$15,700, at Boston. Blue Light \$500, and Florida, \$64,400, at New London, Conn. New Orleans, \$200 (on the stocks), at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Susquehanna, \$2,000, at New York. Burlington, \$3,000; Glance, \$400; Supply, \$1,200; Sorrel, \$200; and Dictator, \$3,800, at League Island, Pa. Frolic, \$3,600; and Relief, \$2,600, at Washington, D. C. Worcester, \$25,400; Shawmut, \$5,300; and Savannah, \$10,600, at Norfolk; Roanoke, \$37,200, at Chester, Pa. Pawnee, \$5,600, and Seaweed, \$500, at Fort Royal, S. C.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer more than one vessel should be included within the proposal.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations, offering the highest price therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit in cash (or satisfactory certified check) of not less than ten per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to the whole amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, conditioned for the payment of the remaining ninety per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining ninety per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of ten per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished, giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds, which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Yard.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yards or Stations within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers),
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Corcoran Building), F. and F. Streets
Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Hon. J. C. New, Asst. Sec. U. S. Treasury; Hon. Saml. P. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. Gillilan, Treasurer of the U. S.; Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Hon. J. H. Eiss, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury.

THOSE ANSWERING AN ADVERTISEMENT will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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